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The Bombay Chronicle

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Socialists Measure Strength At Lucknow

Pitched Battle In Subjects Committee

FIGHT FOR FUNCTIONAL REPRESENTATION LOST

Greetings To World Peace Congress | Opposition To Imperialist War

MANUAL LABOUR CLAUSE TO GO

(Congress Camp)

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The first indication of the Working Committee versus Socialist strength in the Subjects Committee of the Congress was available, when by 35 votes to 16, the Committee rejected a Socialist amendment proposing direct representation of Peasants and Labour organizations in the Congress, and instead, adopted a resolution for a committee of enquiry on the subject.

The committee agreed to the deletion of the manual labour clause as a qualification for Congressmen. Only eight members voted for its retention.

Encouraged by this success, the Socialists moved for the deletion of the Khadi clause as well, but this attempt was defeated by an overwhelming majority, only six voting for the Socialist amendment.

Other changes in the constitution adopted included one which makes the Christmas vacation as the time for holding the annual session, thereby reverting to the old Congress practice. The name C.P. Marathi has been changed into Nagpur Province. An attempt to change U.P. into "Hindi Province" was defeated by 27 votes to 23.

The Subjects Committee adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-morrow.—A. P.

KHADI CLAUSE TO REMAIN

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The first trial of strength between the Right and Left Wing of the Congress resulted in 35 for the former and 16 for the latter when the Subjects Committee threw out Mr. Achut Patwardhan's amendment to the mass organisation resolution moved by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram on behalf of the Working Committee.

This, however, should not be taken as an indication of the state of voting on the question of offices which is expected to be taken up at night.

In spite of the oratory of Mr. Achut Patwardhan who made a very impressive speech, and the explanations about the necessity of adding certain words in the resolution providing for the direct representation of 'Kisans and Workers' organisations by Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mr. Sampurananand and others. The Socialists could gather together only 16 votes. It was possible they might have had more votes if Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, who made a brilliant speech against the amendment, had not spoken. He asked the Socialists to get into closer contact with the masses than suggesting mere amendments.

CONGRESS MASS ORGANISATION

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram wanted to impress on everyone that the Congress had always been an organisation of the masses and the impression tried to be created by the supporters of the amendment that it did not remain so, was wrong.

The Socialists were prompt in correcting their mistake by saying that they never suggested that the Congress had not been an organisation of the masses. What they wanted was that there should be closer contact with the masses and that could be done by direct representation of Kisan and Labour organisations in the Congress.

The supporters of the official resolution agreed that there should be closer contact between the masses and the Congress and that was the reason why the Working Committee had passed the resolution to that effect. But they were against binding the hands of the members the Sub-Committee which consisted of members holding both views by passing the amendment.

GREETINGS TO EXILES.

Earlier in the day the Subjects Committee passed resolutions offering greetings to Indian prisoners and exiles. Suppression of civil liberties, Indian settlers in South Africa, East Africa and Fiji and a resolution expressing the indignation of the Congress at the arrest of Babu Subash Bose. While all the resolutions, excepting the last named, were passed without any speech, Pandit Jawaharlal, Chairman of Subjects Committee, enquired if any one wanted to speak on the last resolution. Many voices suggested that the best man to do it would be the Chairman himself as he had been the last Indian to see him in Europe and be present in the Congress.

JAWAHAR ON SUBHAS' ARREST

Pandit Jawaharlal delivered a speech which was full of feeling and occasioned applause and appreciation from the House.

He said that the arrest of such persons made Indians feel intensely about their present political state. Such a state of affairs could not continue for long if repression of this kind were to continue. Pandit Jawahar said that he had met Subash Babu only two or three days before he started for India and both of them, who had not been in touch with the Congress politics and situation in country for a long time, discussed the political situation and possible methods of continuing the struggle.

AFTER THE BAN.

After the letter of the Secretary of State informing him not to enter India if he valued his liberty was conveyed to him, Subash Babu cabled to Pandit Jawahar asking his advice as to what he should do. At first Pandit Jawaharlal had cabled asking him not to

(Continued on page 7.)

CONGRESS AND OFFICES

Move For Plenary Session In Preference To A.I.C.C. Decision

LUCKNOW, April 9.

It is understood that there have been informal discussions among members of the Congress Working Committee on the question of referring the office acceptance or non-acceptance issue to a special session of the Indian National Congress instead of a special session of the All-India Congress Committee.

It is pointed out that it is such a grave issue, involving very serious consequences, that it should not be left to the All-India Congress Committee, which is likely to be influenced one way or the other. The final decision on the question will, however, be taken only after the Congress Executive has had time to gauge the exact trend of opinion among the members of the All-India Congress Committee, and to have an exact insight into the question.

In the light of these, the Committee may revise its views regarding this matter being settled by the All-India Congress Committee or the open session of the Congress. It is also pointed out in certain circles that it is quite possible that the next annual session may itself be held in time to decide the question. This will particularly be so, if it is decided to hold the annual session during Christmas instead of March or April.—A. P.

BRISK CANVASSING AGAINST OFFICES

(From Our Correspondent.)
(Lucknow Congress Camp,)
April 9.

Finding themselves numerically weak in the Congress Subjects Committee the Socialists, and those who are opposed even to the suggestion of the possibility of office-acceptance under the new constitution are endeavouring their best to convince the members of the Subjects Committee and also the delegates arriving by each train as to the necessity of carrying an amendment to the Working Committee's resolution so that new Constitution which is "rejected" should also be wrecked by those Congressmen who enter Legislatures.

BRISK CANVASSING.

No definite formula of incorporating this idea of wrecking has been drawn up but vigorous canvassing is proceeding in the camps of delegates from the various provinces, particularly U. P. Bombay, Gujrat, Bihar, Punjab and Bengal.

But as the number of delegates attending the Subjects Committee meeting this afternoon not yet arrived, it is likely that to-day's meeting will be confined to the disposing of four non-contentious resolutions passed by the Working Committee at Delhi, including one declaring India's attitude against participation in any European war.

ANTI-OFFICE PARTY'S HOPES.

To-day's meeting will, however, enable the Anti-Office Acceptance Party to assess their strength, when the issue will be taken up to-morrow and Pt. Jawaharlal will be pressed to express himself on the question of wrecking the reforms. Pt. Jawaharlal's views are well-known and so the Anti-Office Acceptance Party are hopeful of carrying their proposed amendment by at least a small majority. But those who are of the view that it is too premature and rather unnecessary for Congress to express itself at Lucknow on the subject when a special session of the A.I.C.C. will be convened for this specific purpose at a later stage will oppose such a proposition.

Probably Dr. Ansari, who arrived this morning and visited the hut where the Working Committee was in session will be requested to participate in to-morrow's debate if necessary. Altogether a lively debate is anticipated and the big guns of the Congress are preparing their respective cases.

USE OF POISON GAS

Commons Criticise French Attitude Towards Sanctions

LONDON, April 9.

The House of Commons rose for Easter until April 21. After the usual adjournment of the debate, in the course of which, there was a good deal of plain speaking with regard to the Abyssinian war.

The French attitude, particularly with regard to sanctions, was criticised, as also the Italian methods of warfare.

Viscount Cranborne for the Government confirmed the belief that Italians used poison gas. Government considered, that if this grave charge was established,—"an issue which not merely affects Abyssinia but all us, but practically the whole future of civilisation", other charges against Italians and Abyssinians must also be investigated.—Reuter.

THIRTEEN APPEAL TO BELLIGERENTS

GENEVA, April 9.

The Committee of Thirteen adjourned till 1 p.m. to-morrow, after adopting the draft telegram to Italian and Abyssinian Governments appealing to them to pledge themselves not to use gas or dum dum bullets, as otherwise, they would violate laws of humane warfare. Senor Madariaga and M. Avenol are seeing Baron Aloisi this evening, and will report on the subject to-morrow.—Reuter.

GAS QUESTION

Jurists Leave It To League Council

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, April 9.

British quarters deny "Pertinax" report in "Echo De Paris". The British standpoint is that the process of reconciliation is not exhausted.

The Committee of Jurists has decided that the gas question should be dealt with by the League Council.

200 TONS OF GAS FOR BATTLE FRONT

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, April 9.

Mr. Eden speaking in the Committee of Thirteen suggested that solemn appeal should be made to the two Governments to give a pledge to refrain from the use of gas in future. He said the matter did not lie with the High Command or aviators but only Government could authorise the use of gas.

"We know from declarations of Italian shippers at Suez Canal that over 200 tons of gas had been sent to the front in Ethiopia. It is most important to make it clear that there is absolutely no justification for the idea that it does not matter what happens so long as it is only in Africa. That is not the view of the British Government."

The House of Commons adopted without discussion, the five Indian orders after agreeing with the minor amendments made by the House of Lords.

STOP PRESS

FRANCE'S "YES" TO "HINDENBURG."

PARIS, April 9.

The Air Ministry in response to "Hindenburg's" urgent message has given authorisation to traverse France.—Reuter.

MARSEILLES, April 9.

"Hindenburg" is now over Gibraltar battling with violent wind. Reuter.

IN SOUTHERN FRONT

Terriffic Losses To Both Sides In Fierce Battle At Birkos

ADDIS ABABA, April 9.

A fierce battle has been raging for the last five days at Birkos near Gabre Darre on the Southern Front. Terrific losses are reported to have been sustained by both sides. The result is still undecided.—Reuter.

MARCH TO DESSIE

(Special Cable.)

ASMARA, April 9.

Indulging in his favourite tactic of encircling his objective with a pincelike movement, Marshal Badoglio is rapidly advancing on Dessie which is expected to fall without resistance.

According to unofficial, but reliable reports, the Eritrean Army Corps which is moving along the Imperial Road in the direction of Dessie occupied without resistance Kobbo, 25 miles south of Kworam and is now heading for Waldia about 25 miles south of Kobbo.

The first Army Corps is also reported to have made rapid progress along the Caravan trail to Magdala. All advance columns are receiving supplies from aeroplanes indicating that the troops are making such exceptional progress that the supplies can only be maintained from the air.

HOWRAH BRIDGE CONTRACT

Not Yet Allotted, Says Butler

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 9.

Mr. Gallacher sought information from Mr. Butler in the House of Commons as regards the Government of India's or Indian Manufacturer's attitude to participation in the Leipzig Fair and the completion of contracts entered into with German firms, such as the construction of the Howrah Bridge, in view of the resentment aroused in India by Herr Hitler's references to coloured races.

Mr. Butler replied that the Government of India did not participate in the Fair this year. He understood that their decision taken last year was based on financial and economic considerations. He had not heard that any special action by the Government or Manufacturers had been suggested as regards contracts with Germans. As far as he was aware the Howrah Bridge contract had not yet been allotted.

Australian Airman's Progress

(Special Cable.)

MARSEILLES, April 9.

The Australian airman, Melrose left for Naples at mid-day on his third flight to Australia and reached here from Lympne which he left at 5-11 a.m., thus accomplishing 800 miles in 5 1/2 hours.

TEN MILLION FOR Br. AIR FORCE

LONDON, April 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain anticipated that the additional requirement for the Air Force for 1936 would be in the region of 10 million pounds. He estimated the defence estimates for 1937-38 would substantially exceed the aggregate of this year's original estimates.—Reuter.

MALTA CONSTITUTION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 9.

Preliminary steps have been taken to enable His Majesty to revoke and amend the Malta Constitution which has been suspended for some years owing to the internal situation. The Empowering Bill passed its first reading in the House of Lords to-day.

Congress Cabinet On Subhas' Arrest

Jawahar Sees In It Act Of Vindictiveness

LUCKNOW, (Congress Camp), April 9.

The following is the text of the resolution which the Working Committee in its sitting this morning passed regarding Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's arrest:—

"This Congress has learnt with indignation of the arrest under Regulation III of 1888 of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his return to India after long exile, when he was on his way to attend this session of the Congress.

This Congress considers this as a further and significant proof that Imperialism continues to use its full apparatus of repression and to prevent normal political and personal life in India.

To Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress sends its warm greetings and sympathy."—United Press Special.

SYMPATHY FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS

Working Committee Resolutions

Lucknow, (Congress Camp) April 9.

The following resolutions also were adopted by the Working Committee in its morning sitting:—

"This Congress reiterates its sympathy for the Indian settlers in South Africa, East Africa and Fiji Islands and deplores the continuing deterioration in their status and the privation of personal and property rights inspite of past agreements and declarations of Local and British Government and assures them of its readiness to take such action as may be within its powers to ameliorate their condition."

"This Congress expresses its sense of sorrow and loss at the death of Sjt. B. N. Sasmal, Sjt. M. V. Abhyankar, Sjt. A. T. Gidwani, Sjt. T. A. K. Sherwani Sjt. Arif Hasvi, Sjt. Deep Narayan Singh, Sjt. Shapurji Saklatwala, Sir Dinshaw Watcha, Sjt. Nabin Chandra Bardoloi, Shrimati Kamala Nehru, Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya, Seth Nathmal Choradia and Sjt. Ganpatrao Tikekar."—United Press Special.

COMMITTEE FOR MASS CONTACT

Lucknow (Congress Camp), April 9.

A Sub-Committee composed of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain was appointed by the Congress Working Committee this morning to draw up a scheme whereby contact between the toiling masses, labourers and the Congress could be better established.

It is understood that the Working Committee devoted considerable time over the personnel of the Sub-Committee.—United Press Special.

"SECURE HIS RELEASE"

Socialist Protest Against Bose's Arrest

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party passed the following resolution regarding Subhas Bose's arrest:

"The Committee voices its strong protest against the arbitrary and uncalled for arrest of Subhas Bose on his return to India to attend the Lucknow session of the Congress. The Committee places on record its appreciation of the manifold services of Mr. Bose to the cause of Indian freedom and pays its tribute for his brave action. It is the opinion of the Committee that his presence at the Lucknow Congress would have greatly strengthened the forces of the left.

"The Committee appeals to the Indian people to launch a powerful agitation to secure his release."—A. P.

OPEN SESSION OF CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The open session of the Congress commences on April 12 in the evening at 6 o'clock, and not in the morning at 6 as reported wrongly yesterday.—United Press Special.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST PLATFORM

Plan To Link Legislative Work With Mass Struggle

LUCKNOW, April 9.

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, an Anti-Imperialist rally was held in the Subjects Committee Pandal immediately after the Subjects Committee session was over. The rally adopted the following resolutions.

The first resolution stresses the need for the organisation of peasants and workers together and sets forth ten demands, including the wrecking of the new constitution and release of all political prisoners.

The second resolution urges the necessity of collective affiliation with the Congress of all class organisations of workers and peasants.

The third resolution, after condemning the new constitution, urges the anti-Ministerialists to combine to wreck the constitution, which could be done only by linking the struggle inside the legislatures for the creation of deadlocks with the mass struggle outside. The fourth resolution, is the anti-war resolution.—A. P.

Govt. Out To Crush Bengal's Manhood

(Congress Camp.)

LUCKNOW, April 9.

Interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the arrest of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra, Bengal's representative on the Congress Working Committee made the following statement:—

"I knew Subhash apprehended arrest some time before 8th instant. So it is not a surprise to me, but related as I am with him, it is almost a domestic mishap. I am deliberately of opinion that the detention of Subash is in line with the present policy of the Bengal Government to crush the manhood of Bengal.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S FLIGHT TO INDIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 9.

The well-known airman, Chantereine, with two others hopped off from Marseilles for Tunis on the first stage of the flight to India via Damascus and Karachi with the purpose of studying the possibilities of a 'liaison' between the existing air line to Indo-China and the French possessions in India.

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Wednesday Night 10-30, while Going home engaged Victoria at Old Hanuman Gully got down Kellewady, Girgaum. Brown covered Cash Book lost. Founder will be awarded Rs. 10 below Ana Balwant Big. office, Kelewadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (5910).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers and Stenographers to consult Kapoor & Co., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri, Delhi. (5899).

Wanted a few District Organisers on pay Rs. 90, including T.A. to push our Doyles' Tea and miscellaneous goods. Apply to:—B. Doyles' and Co., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta. (5852).

Andhra University—Vacancy. Applications will be received for the post of a Reader in the Department of Mathematics in the University College of Arts, by the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair up to 24th April, 1936. Salary: Rs. 400-25-500. Further particulars can be had from the Registrar. (2969).

Muslim University, Aligarh.—Applications are invited for the post of Professor of English. Candidates must possess high European qualifications with considerable teaching experience. The selected candidate will be the Head of Department of English. Applications giving full particulars about academic qualifications, teaching experience, age and minimum salary acceptable, must reach the undersigned by 20th April, 1936. Copies of testimonials should also be attached. A. E. Zobairi, Registrar. (2942)

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Resident Medical Officer on Rs. 150-10-250 with free quarters and provident fund in Vadilal Sarabhai General and Chinai Maternity Hospitals, Ahmedabad, from those possessing at least M.B.B.S. qualification or three years' standing, having held House-appointments in big hospitals and with experience in anaesthesia, reaching Superintendent by 23rd April 1936, stating age, experience and appointments held, enclosing copies of recent testimonials. Appointment will be on one year's probation subject to confirmation thereafter, services being terminable by two months' notice on either side. (2970)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Queen's Road, opposite Charney Road, Laud Mansion, desirable Flat, 2nd Floor, commanding Sea-View, fit for Residence or Medical Chambers. Lift. Immediate possession. Apply Khunderao Laud & Co., Mongini Building. (5907).

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Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

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Wanted—Capitalists to erect Sugar Factory in North—Behar. Excellent site on easy terms available on B. & N.W. Rly. in best cane-growing area. Apply Box No. 5912, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one second-hand hydraulic Press complete for pressing 400 lbs. cotton bale. One compound Engine of 100 I.H.P. and a boiler of 160 lbs. presser size 28' x 7'. The Manager Krishna Cotton Ginning Factory, Jawad Dist., (Neemuch). (5864).

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Best delicious Grapes delivered freight paid from Godrej Farm, Nasik to your station in any part of India at Rs. 2 per basket of 10lbs. Send trial order to Godrej Farm, Post Girnara, Nasik. (5903).

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Bungalow for Sale at Borivli, near station. Apply to Box No. 5909, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for Show-Cases etc. will be received by the Curator, Archaeological Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, upto Monday the 20th April by 12 noon. Specifications can be had on application. 5915.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 76772 to 76809 on Harichand Puri's name of Vulcan Insurance Coy. Ltd. Bombay have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified to above Company within one month otherwise duplicate Certificates will be issued to u/s Shareholder. Harichand Puri. 5911.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that AMBALAL TULSIDAS PATEL, who was a partner in the firm of Motor Trade Supply Co., has retired from the said firm from the 1st day of April, 1936, and has no interest whatever in the said firm.
Dated this 9th day of April, 1936.
DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for Motor Trade Supply Co.
2978

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 231 OF 1936.

Re: JOSEPH JACOB SOPHER, Jew Inhabitant, at present residing at No. 18, Elphinstone Road, Poona. ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: CHIMONLAL VIRCHAND: .. Petitioning Creditor.
On the 6th day of April, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.
Dated this 6th day of April, 1936.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
2972

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "SAMUDRA TARANG" SITUATE AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kolah & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Seth Dayabhai Chaggarlal and others and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Raja Partapgirji Narsingirji, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Wednesday the 22nd April, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—ALL THAT piece of land with building being plot No. 5 on Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash's Napean Sea Road estate originally of Pension and Tax tenure but now redeemed containing by admeasurement about (1358 1/3) square yards situate at Napean Sea Road forming part of a large piece of land and assessed by the Municipality under D ward No. 3325 (5) Street No. 74D Darasha Road off Napean Sea Road and bounded on the East by plot No. 4 sold to Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas Knight and now belonging to Muljee Dharamsey on the West by Plot No. 6 hereinafter secondly described on the North by the proposed Road now called Darashaw Road and on the South by the property of Bai Shirinbai wife of Abdoola Hoosein.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece of vacant ground being plot No. 6 on Darashaw Bomanji Dubash's Napean Sea Road Estate originally of Pension and Tax tenure but now redeemed containing by admeasurement about (1447 1/3), square yards situate at Napean Sea Road forming part of a large piece of land and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3325 (6) and Street No. 74E Darasha Road off Napean Sea Road and bounded on the East by Plot No. 5 hereinbefore firstly described on the West by the Sea, on the North by the proposed road and on the South partly by the Sea Shore and partly by the property of Bai Shirinbai wife of Abdoola Hooseln.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kolah & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at No. 14 Hammum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.
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(DADAR—B. B.)
Presents
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EAST INDIA FILM CO.'S
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IN MORNING SHOW ONLY
—: AT 10 A.M. :—
Specially for EASTER Holidays—
TO-DAY (Friday), the 10TH,
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on SUNDAY, the 12th and on
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LAXMI
— CINEMA —
LALBAUG—PAREL
Has Great Pleasure in Presenting
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TO-DAY (Friday, the 10th),
TO-MORROW (Saturday, the 11th)
on SUNDAY, the 12th and
on MONDAY, the 13th April, 1936.

TO-DAY
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TAMIL SUPER SOCIAL PICTURE
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RAGINI DEVI
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TO-DAY SPECIAL SHOW AT 2-30.
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SHE LOVED HIM!——
——LOVED HIM TILL DEATH!
PRAKASH PICTURES'
SOCIAL GUJERATI HIT.
SNEHLATA
Starring:—
PANNA
Now drawing full Houses.
AT
ROXY TALKIES
NEW QUEENS RD.
TIME:—5-15, 8, 10-45.

INDIA GOVT. & EMPIRE EXHIBITION

South African Protest At Non-Participation

CAPE TOWN (By Mail).

A strongly worded protest against the Government of India's decision not to participate in the British Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg has been telegraphed to New Delhi by the South African Indian Congress.

"The executive of the Conference places on record its regret and dissatisfaction at the decision of the Government of India not to participate in the Empire Exhibition to be held in Johannesburg this year" the telegram reads.

It appeals to the Government of India to reconsider its decision.

The Executive is of opinion that such participation will promote the welfare and status of the South African Indian community economically as well as politically and that in view of the co-operation of every other dominion India's non-participation will not be in keeping with her position and prestige as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.—

BAHAWALPUR HARTAL

Malaviya's Telegram To Nawab

BENARES, April 9.

Pandit Malaviya has sent a long telegram to his Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur in connection with the hartal that is being observed there by Hindus for the last two months.—A. P.

A picture of blazing desire of human hearts.... depicting the frailty in Men and Women of the so called civilized society.
2nd Glorious Week
Love that Once Bloomed like spring Lotus atonce began to wither!
Eastern Arts' Glorious Hit
WHY? Come & See
Dharma-ki-Devi
Starring KUMAR, Miss SARDAR AKHTAR, PHIROZE DASTUR, and others
Time 5-15, 8, 10-45.
KRISHNA TALKIES
DUBASH THEATRE

FROM TO-MORROW, SATURDAY 11TH
at
MAJESTIC TALKIES
The saga of sufferance
"GULAM DAKU"
IMPERIAL'S SOUL SEARING PRODUCTION.
Featuring
GULAM MAHOMED, ROSE, JILLOO, JAMNA, JAMSHEDJI, GHAZNAVI, GULAM RASOOL, SYED AHMED, BABA VYAS & RUSTOM POONAWALLA.
Directed by: MOTI B. GIDWANI.
To-morrow Saturday 11th
AT
Majestic Talkies

12th Gracious Week
Still it draws full houses.
NEW THEATRES Ltd's
epic of ART
Dhoop-Chhaon
or BHAGYA CHAKRA
Starring: UMASHASHI; K. C. Dey, P. Sanyal, Nawab.
To-day—Matinee at 2-45 for Good Friday Holiday.
Time—5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat, Sun, & Holidays at 2-45
MINERVA
Talkies Lamington Rd.
To-day
Ye Lovers of Art and Literature.
For Easter Holidays !
From 10th to 13th April
(Four days only.)
New Theatres'
DEVDAS
IN BENGALI
The language of Artists.
Starring:—
BARUA, Jamuna, Chandra, Gati, Saigal.
Every morning 10-30 to 12-30.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, April 9.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Bandra of 1896 Reg. tons, Capt. S G Slocombe, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulp Ports, Karachi, Mangrol and Verawal, with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japan s.s. Morioka Maru of 3096 Reg. tons, Capt. Y Hamada, arrived from Karachi with Cargo of cotton and general.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Nurjehan of 3379, Reg. tons, Capt. L H Bernard, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Coast Ports and Mangalore with rice and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Vita of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. L A Beytagh, arrived from Karachi via Cutch-Mandvi, Port Okha, and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, April 9.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy.'s s.s. Alipore of 3241, Reg. tons, Capt. L Parfeit, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Barcelona of 3524, Reg. tons, Capt. W Hill, sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Bhavnagar and Karachi, Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Tanfield of 2776 Reg. tons, Capt. R R Pottinger, sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China, Japan Ports with general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. A Russell, sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edwad's s.s. Ceylon of 3267 Reg. tons, Capt. G Torssell, sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Blitar of 4451 Reg. tons, Capt. J Schochinzen, sailed for Maccasar in water ballast.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Galvestan of 3820 Reg. tons, Capt. S J Lee, sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. City of Evansville of 4141 Reg. tons, Capt. D O Evans, sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy.'s Oil Tanker s.s. British Justice of 4122 Reg. tons, Capt. B T Connick, sailed for Abadan, with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japan line s.s. Anyo Maru of 5741, Reg. tons, Capt. G Kaniko, sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Hongkong, Shanghai with passengers and general cargo.

James Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. City of Kobe of 2743 Reg. tons, Capt. I Baker, sailed for Karachi, Verawal, Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.
Bombay, April 9.

The following steamers entered for loading on 9-4-33:—

S.S. Garbeta (M M and Co.) for Calcutta, Madras, Coast Ports, Mauritius via Colombo.

S.S. Tergestea (L.T.) for Italian Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Jalaratna (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Rangoon, Colombo and Tuticorin.

A serious fight between villagers over the grazing of cattle is reported from Jalalewal in Lahore District. It appears the owners of the land were driving the cattle to the village cattle pound when owners of the cattle attacked them. A free fight ensued resulting in serious injuries to two persons. The police have effected some arrests.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

AERO CLUB SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND

Central Co-Ordinating Body Controls General Policy

Mr. Harold Gatty, who flew with the late Mr. Wiley Post on a rapid flight round the world, during his recent visit to New Zealand stated that in his experience the organization of the aero clubs in New Zealand was unique. This organization, which provides for the whole area of New Zealand, is the result of seven years of enthusiastic work by the comparative few in each of the ten club districts who visualized the growth of commercial aviation, and laid their plans to hasten its advance and to encourage airmindedness among the people, writes Mr. G. M. Spence, President, New Zealand Aero Club, in "Shell Aviation News."

Prior to 1928 little had been done to establish or encourage aviation in New Zealand.

Towards the end of 1928 the late Charles Kingsford Smith and Charles Ulm made their first flight across the Tasman Sea from Australia to New Zealand, a distance of 1,200 miles, and toured the Dominion with their aircraft, giving joyrides from any suitable field which they could find—there were then only two aerodromes in New Zealand—and thus aroused the first real interest in aviation manifested by the public.

POORLY EQUIPPED.

As a result of their visit small aero clubs sprang up all over the Dominion, but most of them had neither money, aircraft, nor landing grounds. All they possessed was a number of members who wished to learn to fly, and whose principal asset was their considerable enthusiasm. The stronger of these clubs managed to accumulate sufficient funds to purchase training aircraft, principally de Havilland Moths, to obtain flying rights over fields, in many instances lent to them free of charge by sympathizers, and to erect primitive hangars to accommodate their single machines. Having made a start, some of the clubs employed pilot instructors and began training. The Minister of Defence, Sir Thomas Wilford, and the Director of Air Services, Wing Commander Grant-Ralton, gave these clubs every encouragement within their power, but the stumbling block was the matter of finance.

GOVT. HELP.

The Government came to the assistance of the clubs by granting them permits to hold "Art Unions" (a form of lottery), as a result of which the major clubs were able to provide themselves with capital sums ranging from £4,000 to £13,000, and Sir Thomas stated that, if the clubs would arrange between themselves to consolidate their areas and interests into eight territorial divisions, his Department would grant each of the eight clubs an annual subsidy of up to £500, to be earned by the training of pilots until they obtained their 'A" licence; £25 was to be paid to the clubs for each pilot who qualified as a result of 'ab initio' club training.

This scheme was carried into effect, and eight clubs—the number was subsequently increased to ten—were formed, with the necessary aircraft (each club providing one and the Government lending from one to three machines to each for training purposes) ground equipment, pilot instructors, and ground staff. Property organized training then began, and an excellent club spirit was engendered, to develop which most of the clubs provided club rooms, tennis courts, and other amenities to make them attractive to members.

CO-ORDINATION.

It was soon found that there was a lack of co-ordination in the work and methods of the clubs. They had no means of keeping in touch with one another, of formulating a common policy, or of laying before the authorities concrete and constructive proposals for further development. One of the methods used to create public interest and to bring members of all the clubs together was the holding of club pageants, and at one of these, in 1930, a general meeting of delegates from all the clubs was held, when it was decided to form, for administrative purposes, a federation of all the recognized clubs.

Thus there came into being the New Zealand Aero Club, the members of which are the ten recognized clubs, and on the council of which sits one delegate representing each club. This club, although under its rules it has the fullest powers, possesses neither aircraft, nor money nor property apart from a collection of trophies, which are competed for annually under its rules. It is purely an administrative body formulating and carrying into effect a general policy, co-ordinating the activities of the local clubs and submitting proposals to the Governmental authorities in the common interest of its constituents, and in the interests of the development of aviation generally in New Zealand.

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LIONS AND BEES NOW TRAVEL BY AIR LINERS

'Planes Are Carrying Life-Saving Medicine And New Style Hats

The other day an old cocoa tin, considerably the worse for wear, arrived at the London air-port among the freight of an air-liner from Africa.

This battered tin, which had been air-borne 5,000 miles from Kakemega territory, contained more than £1,000 worth of gold—representing the fruit of perhaps a couple of years' ceaseless toil under the sun and rain of the Kenya goldfields.

Almost every week such tins of gold, sent to the London market by miners working in Africa, are handled by the Customs' officials at the London air-port.

BEES BY 'PLANE!

Nearly every piece of freight that is air-borne has some interesting story attached to it. Not long ago, in a special hive consigned from Uganda, came a consignment of stingless bees.

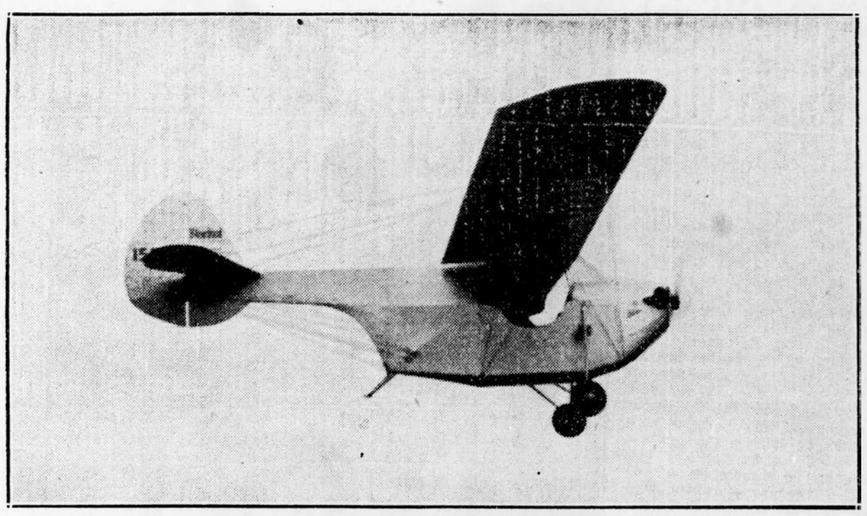
Traffic in livestock is growing on the airways, and officials at Croydon may find they have a fully-grown lion, a tiger, or a baby crocodile, to pass through Customs and send on its way to some private zoo.

Samples of womens' ever-changing fashions are now rushed for long distance by air. The other day a hat of a new style which had been designed in London was, within 24 hours of its creation, en route by air to Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, more than 6,000 miles away. It reached its destination in 8 days, and the fashion-store which displayed it was able to do so 20 days or more earlier than would have been the case had it arrived by surface routes.

SAVED LIFE

One of the vital aspects of high-speed air transport is the part it can play in the transport of life-saving vaccines or medicines. Recently a doctor at Broken Hill sent an urgent wireless message to Salisbury one evening, asking for a special serum to be sent by air for the inoculation of a patient he was treating. This serum arrived at Broken Hill airport at 9-15 the following morning, and was injected into the patient less than an hour later. It saved his life.

EVEN GRANDMAS MAY NOW FLY!



This aeroplane is heralded as the last word in safety. Even grandmas, it is claimed, can now fly with the certainty of being safe and comfortable. The construction of his 'plane which was recently tested is radically different from other types. It weighs 465 pounds, can fly at 75 miles per hour and 30 miles to a gallon. It will cost about 700 dollars—less than an average motor car!

Development Of Aerial Transport

Short Brothers Who Are Building Imperial Airways Fleet Were Once Regarded As Fools!

In a great factory beside the river Medway at Rochester in England, a row of huge metal-built flying-boat hulls are now rising on their stocks like the hulls of ships.

In vast sheds men are fashioning the wings which are to lift these new leviathans from the water into the air.

Soon one of these great "ships of the air"—the first of the 28 new Empire flying-boats which are being built for Imperial Airways—will stand ready for its aerial trials.

More than 3,000 men are now busy on this great undertaking—one of the most remarkable of its kind in the annals of the air. Over 6,000 working drawings are already in use, and others are in preparation as the task proceeds.

It represents a great dream that is now coming true—the creation of this splendid Imperial Airways fleet which will inaugurate that era in which all the fastest transport is to go by way of the air.

LOOKING BACK

While one watches these huge air hulls taking shape in duralumin and stainless steel, it seems a far cry to turn one's thoughts back to the year 1909, when three brothers—Horace, Eustace, and Oswald Short—were just about to embark on what they reckoned would be a great adventure. And a great adventure it proved, in actual fact because what one sees to-day in these huge Rochester workshops is a direct outcome of an enterprise which was begun under the humblest auspices 27 years ago.

It was in a tiny factory at Shellbeach, on the Isle of Sheppey, away back in 1909, that those three Short brothers, began the building of aeroplanes at a time when aeronautics was in its earliest infancy, and men who sought to leave earth for air were warned that "only fools and birds ever took to flying."

MEN OF VISION.

Those brothers were men of vision. They booked an order for their first aeroplane. They put that machine together in their pioneer works, and it flew well. They were granted a license to build aeroplanes of the famous Wright type, and Wilbur and Orville Wright themselves came down one day to that little factory in the Isle of Sheppey, and pronounced themselves well satisfied with the constructional methods these three brothers were adopting.

B. O. Stevenson, the new Managing Director of the Ford Motor Company of India who recently arrived in India.

Other clients came forward. Soon they were busy with work for such pioneers of British aviation as the Hon. C. S. Rolls, Mr. J. T. C. Moore Brabazon, Mr. Frank McClean, and Mr. Cecil Grace.

Their faith in the future of flying grew. They began to build seaplanes as well as landplanes. They experimented with machines driven by more than one engine. And when the Great War came these pioneers were able to play a vital part in the development of British air power, not only with heavier-than-air craft but also with airships.

The years rolled on. The war ended with a vast store of data to be embodied in post-war aircraft. And Messrs. Short Brothers adapted themselves to changing conditions. They foresaw, above all, the immense future lying before commercial aviation. Here their faith and vision were again justified. British air policy—bent upon developing air transport—brought into existence that great enterprise of Imperial Airways; and this led to the placing by Imperial Airways, with the firm of Short Brothers, of an order for the first fleet of commercial flying-boats to operate on the Mediterranean sections of the Empire airlines to India and Africa.

Traffic grew quickly on these routes. Soon Imperial Airways needed larger and more luxurious flying-boats for use in the Mediterranean. This led to the ordering by the Company of the well-known 4-engined Short flying-boats of the "Scipio" type.

PAGEANT OF PROGRESS.

From tiny 'planes carrying one man through the air to huge multi-motored air-liners lifting loads reckoned not in pounds but in tons! It is a pageant of flying progress that Short Brothers have seen and in which they have played their part. And now the air stage is being made ready for a new era that will far eclipse anything that has gone before. By a Government decision all first-class letter mails are to be carried in bulk by Imperial Airways on the main Empire routes. Services will be operating by night as well as day. Air-liners are to be provided of a size sufficient not only for bulk mail transport, but also for providing luxurious sleeping as well as day accommodation for passengers.

Next year this new page will be turned in Imperial air communication. Huge mail-planes will be flying day-and-night over thousands of miles of routes.

ON THE ROAD

FOUR MILLION CARS!

The first two months of 1936 brought a factory output of approximately 700,000 cars and trucks for the motor car industry of U.S.A. which expects to assemble at least six times that number before the end of the year.

Most production managers make no secret of the fact that the decline in output since Jan. 1 was somewhat greater than they anticipated would result from the earlier introduction of current models.

* * * *

LEVELLING PRODUCTION

During the last five years the motor car industry has sought to level off production until it was in accord with consumer's requirements. The industry's chieftains generally attribute to this policy the success with which motor car manufacturing came through the most severe economic dislocation in its history. The determination to keep workers employed during the Winter conflicted somewhat with their policy, and as a consequence a surplus of finished cars has been accumulated.

* * * *

BED-DICKEY

Among the automatic exhibits at the Sportsmen's Show, which opened recently in Grand Central Palace, is a La Fayette car with rear seat that may be turned into a bed. A "trunkabin" trailer is also being shown by Bishop, McCormick and Bishop, Dodge distributors in the metropolitan area. The show will continue through this week.

* * * *

"SAFETY FIRST" UNLUCKY?

Apparently it doesn't pay to be a road safety pioneer. Man responsible for introduction of studded pedestrian crossings in Paris, first city in Europe to adopt them, has died. Was knocked down twice on his own crossings, and second time his injuries proved fatal.

Still more ironic was fate of Mr. Pierrepoint, pioneer of street refuges in London. Actually paid out of own pocket for first one to be built—in St. James's Street. Day or two after work was completed, in showing it to friend, he stepped back into road and was killed by passing vehicle.

* * * *

MECHANICS' SCHOOL

More than 6,000 mechanics employed by Oldsmobile dealers throughout the country will receive instruction at their shops from factory service men during the coming six months, it is reported. At the end of each course examinations will be held, and those achieving an average mark of 80 or better will become eligible for membership in the Oldsmobile Master Mechanics Club.

GLARE MENACE TO GO

Headlight glare is the most troublesome menace a nocturnal motorist has to face. Many accidents are directly due to the fact that the motorists's vision is blinded by the glare from the headlamps of cars from the opposite direction. Here is a report from America about a process which eliminates the glare menace.

The demonstration of polarized light reported recently, while convincing enough to stir enthusiasm, was only a suggestive preliminary to the real show subsequently staged at the Waldorf-Astoria by the inventor of the polarizing substance used, Edwin H. Land of the Land-wheelright Laboratories, Boston. Mr. Land calls the substance Polaroid and its amazing and numerous applications thrilled the group of scientists and newspaper men he invited to his exhibition.

DEMONSTRATION.

At one end of a suite of rooms Mr. Land had set up two bright headlights on standards at the usual height and spacing of lamps on cars. At the other end of the suite there were two similar lights. When any one stood behind one pair of the lamps in a position corresponding to that of the driver of an automobile he faced the blinding glare of the opposing lights. The lenses of both sets of lights had been polarized, but this was not noticeable to the unprotected eye. They seemed to shine with the same terrific brilliance that every driver of an automobile has to fight on the road at night.

GLARE GONE.

When the man in the driver's position held a piece of polarized glass in front of his eyes, however, the opposing headlights virtually went out. There wasn't the slightest glare from them and the headlights of the hypothetical driver's car illuminated clearly all furniture and floor ahead of him. Standing there, easily seeing everything out front with no fierce attack of light on the eyes, one could not help wishing that he were on the road enjoying the pleasure of nocturnal driving that nowadays can only be imagined while one suffers the pain of the actual experience.

TRAFFIC BENEFITS.

Mr. Land is leaving to legislative authorities the determination of what should be required to obtain the traffic benefits of polarization. Polarized headlight lenses on all cars would be necessary and it would also be necessary for all drivers to look through glass polarized to stop light waves emitted by opposing lamps. A section of the windshield might be treated to give this result, or a driver might wear glasses with polarized lenses. At the demonstration Mr. Land introduced a pair of ordinary-looking spectacles with the upper halves of their lenses treated for polarization. Looking through the lower sectors of these glasses a driver would see things as usual. Then, when brought face to face with an enemy automobile's headlights, he would only have to bend his head a little and look through the upper sectors to dim his adversary's lights to darkness.

SAFETY FACTOR.

It is impossible to say just how many injuries and deaths are caused, directly or indirectly, by blinding headlights, but all the evidence indicates that the total runs into may thousands a year. The benefits of polarization can be realized only if all the States pass laws requiring its application to all motor vehicles, and such legislative unanimity seems more like a utopian dream than a practical possibility. But the safety movement appears to have caught the imagination of the citizens at last, and the universal adoption of polarization is suggested as a definite move for safety.

GERMAN AIR SPORT AND OLYMPIC GAMES

Gliding Display On The Opening Day

(From A Correspondent)

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The German Air-Sporting Association devoted most of their time last year to preparatory work for the coming Olympiad.

This year the greatest spectacular sporting event in the air was the international "star flight" at the commencement of February to the 4th Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

300 'PLANES TO RACE!

On May 18th the usual 5,000 kilometer flight over Germany will take place, but this time it will not be "round the country" but will be carried out by teams 'across Germany" so as to cover as many places in the Reich as possible, and make this propaganda flight a success from an aerial standpoint. Three hundred sporting aeroplanes have already entered; from Berlin-Tempelhof they will fly to Prien, on the 2nd day to Westerland on Sylt and on the 3rd day to Frankfort a Main. On the following day local scouting flights will take place there. The great world aerodrome in Frankfort will be officially opened with due ceremony, and a great international flight will take place on this occasion. On the 5th day the fliers will be at Koenigsberg in East Prussia, and on the 6th day in Breslau. On the 7th day they will be back at the Tempelhof aerodrome in order to participate in the great flight from there.

MOTORLESS MODELS.

On May 30th and June 1st the Reich contests will begin with motorless models, on the Rhon and after the Olympic Games there will

(Continued on page 13, col. 7.)

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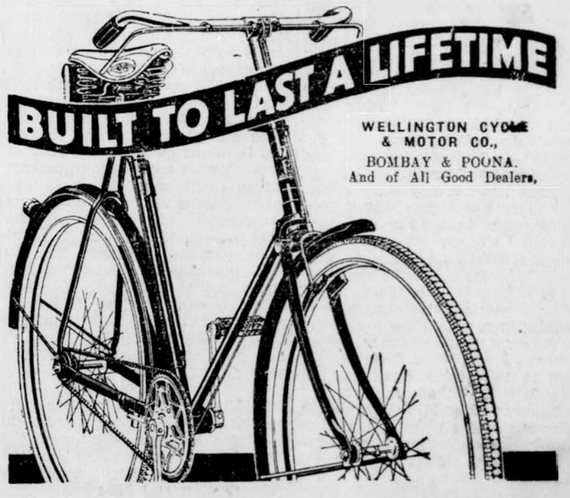

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
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And of All Good Dealers.

Our London Sports Letter

Golden Miller's Victory—Perry Goes All Out—A Left-Hander—R. K. As M. C. C Official —"Olympic" Sanctions Against Nazis

(From Our Sports Correspondent).
LONDON, March 18
(By Air Mail).

The old Golden Miller. This expression was heard on all sides on Thursday last after Miss Paget's chaser had run away with the Gold Cup at Chaltenham. Thursday's performance puts Golden Miller back on his pedestal as the champion. It was faultless. No horse could have been more tractable or willing, and he ran out his race with the utmost zest.

After the race a bet of 600 to 60 was struck, and then the best price offered about the Miller for the Grand National was 7 to 1. Against one of his principal Aintree rivals, Avenger, 500 to 50 was laid. Miller's performance at Cheltenham represented the champagne of steeple-chasing. It was spearkling. He never put a foot wrong. When he began to come away from his field, more than half a mile from home, the cheering began. As he lobbed along towards the final jump the applause temporarily abated. A hush as he rose. He skimmed the obstacle as a swallow skims water. He landed, and the pent-up crowd gave voice.

FIFTH CONSECUTIVE VICTORY.

Gerry Wilson, the Miller's former rider, had the mount on Fouquet, which fell. Gerry stood disconsolately on one side while Golden Miller was receiving the homage of the crowd. Even Williams, on the other hand, who rode Golden Miller to victory, said that his horse gave him a great ride. "He jumped beautifully right through," Williams said, 'and never did the slightest thing wrong. It was Golden Miller's fifth consecutive victory in the Gold Cup—a great record.

The hard court lawn tennis season was opened at the West Twickenham Club, Strawberry-hill, on Monday last. Promising form was shown by F. J. Piercy, who has not been out of the junior stage long, in the first round of the men's singles against L. K. Clark, whom he beat by 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Piercy has a pleasing style and he is not afraid to hit the ball. M. H. Latchford, who has been out of the game for a long time owing to ill-health, made a welcome re-appearance and did well, considering his lack of practice, to be beaten only in the third set by D. J. Cook. Cook, who won by 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, must learn to take the ball a bit earlier on the backhand. R. A. Shayes, until the third set of his match with R. S. Ashby, was not convincing. His superior service and volleys, however, enabled him to take the last set without the loss of a game.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WIN.

Mother and daughter in Mrs. Dudley Cox and Miss Joy Cox, playing on adjacent courts, both won their matches in the first round of the women's singles. Miss Cox, who is much improved, beat Mrs. A. Leeming by 8—6, 6—1, and Mrs. Dudley Cox defeated Miss T. R. Jarvis by the odd set, after two hours of driving from the back of the court.

In the meantime, the last eight in both singles were reached at Queen's Club on the previous day, when there were several exciting matches. Miss Betty Nuthall had as much as she could do to beat Miss P. O'Connell, one of the most improved of Britain's younger players, who would be still better if she were less careless. All her shots have purpose behind them, but she depends too much on the drop-shot, which she uses frequently, but only about once out of four times successfully.

HARD TASK FOR BETTY.

Miss O'Connell won the first set at 6—3 after Miss Nuthall had had a 40—love lead for 4—3, but the latter certainly helped by finishing two service games with four faults in succession. "Betty" went quickly to 4—love in the second set, but Miss O'Connell won three games before losing it. Neither could win the service for some time in the third set, but "Betty" at last got in front and was never afterwards headed. But she had no easy win; indeed, it was more owing to Miss O'Connell's errors than her own good play that she was successful. The loser's shots in the lost set were either winners or in the stop-netting! However, to "come back" after a year's absence from lawn tennis takes time, even for one as young as four-and-twenty. That perhaps is why Miss Betty Nuthall had to take three close sets to beat Miss O'Connell.

However, Miss Mary Whitmarsh, a young aspirant to Wightman Cup honours, recorded a very fine win over the experiences Mrs. J. B. Pittman in the covered courts at Queen's Club. Miss Whitmarsh, who won by 3—6, 6—4, 6—4 was much less erratic than usual, and kept remarkably cool in a protracted match with a player whose rock-like defence and retrieving power was almost tantalising.

On Thursday Miss Betty Nuthall got a surprise of her life. She was beaten by Miss A. McOstrich by 6—4, 7—9, 6—4 in the covered courts tournament at Queen's Club. Of course, there is no need to attach much importance to this defeat since it is the first tournament she has played in for nearly a year, and even now she is showing some of her old form She looked as if she wanted a lot of match-play before she would reach her old high standard. Miss OcOstrich played a steady game—just the type of game to defeat a player out of practice. Nevertheless, she deserved her victory, and now meets Miss E. Harvey in the semi-final.

PERRY GOES ALL OUT.

Fred Perry, England's No. 1 lawn tennis player, has decided to give himself 'a real trial." The purpose is to find out if his back has fully recovered from the injury he received in the American championships last September. He stated during that week that he had arranged to play singles with H. W. Austin, the British Davis Cup player, and Dr. Prenn, the former German international. "I am going all out," Perry added. "If my back stands the strain, then I carry on in actual tournaments. If I break down, that is the end. But I feel fit enough and confident enough to justify my playing at my hardest in these trials. I am convinced that all is now well, and I want to get into action again."

I am told that the Champion's immediate plans are uncertain, but he is very desirous of playing in the Czechoslovakian championships, which begin in Prague on April 18, competing in both singles and men's doubles events. In the doubles he is hoping to have G. P. Hughes as his partner. But his statement would seem to lend colour to the rumours that have reached many of us from time to time during the past fortnight that Perry was not at all satisfied with the progress he was making towards a complete recovery. The rumours got around when Perry went to hospital, following his try-out at Wimbledon, for an X-ray. Let us hope that the fears are unfounded.

If Perry is unable to carry on this summer, bang will go British lawn tennis supremacy—possibly for a long time. That is how important Perry's fitness is to British lawn tennis

BIG LOSS TO ENGLAND.

Lawn tennis fans and players will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, now officially ranked third among Britain's girl players, is unlikely to play much competitive tennis this year. She has already informed her prospective Wimbledon partners, Adrian Quist, the Australian champion, and Miss Mary Hardwick, now on tour in South Africa with the L. T. A., team that she will not compete in the championships. The absence, even temporarily, of Mrs. Whittingstall, whom many people regard as very nearly the best girl player in the country, although she is scarcely endowed with the physique of her rivals, is a big loss to the game. With every effort being made to win back the the Wightman Cup at Wimbledon in June, Mrs. Whittingstall's services would have been very welcome. When the Cup match was played at Wimbledon in 1932 Mrs. Whittingstall beat Miss Jacobs after a splendid match in which the English girl won the final set by 6—1.

But the tennis fans have one good news. I understand that Miss Thelma Kingsbury, who recently won the women's Singles championship of Badminton. is to take up lawn tennis seriously. Having conquered the Badminton world, Miss Kingsbury has designs on Wimbledon, and to this end is to compete in a number of open lawn tennis tournaments during the coming season. Like many Badminton players, she has played lawn tennis in the close season of her own special game, and even taken part in local tournaments round her former home at Southsea. With her sister, a past singles champion at Badminton, she makes quite a good doubles pair. Now the call has come for serious singles, a very different matter.

A LEFT-HANDER.

If Miss Kingsbury achieves her object, first-class lawn tennis will receive a welcome addition to the little band of women left-handers, including Miss Kay Stammers, Miss Scriven and Miss A. McOstrich, who has just won the Spring Tournament at Queen's Club, which provides so much pleasing variety at the big meetings. Splendid physique and with the traditions of an athletic family, the career on the tennis courts of this daughter of a former amateur cycling champion will be followed with much interest.

M.C.C.'S CHOICE.

After all, the M. C. C. has made its choice about the new secretary of the premier cricket club Lieut.-Col. R. S. Rait-Kerr, has been appointed to succeed Mr. W. Findlay (retired) as secretary of the M. C. C. with effect from June 1. The post, an arduous and responsible one, carries with it a salary of £750 a year, plus a house, rates and taxes. The holder must be a member of the M. C. C. The new secretary, who will be 45 next month, has been a batsman of considerable ability, though his opportunities have naturally been to some extent restricted owing to his active military career. At Rugby he played in the cricket XI in 1908 and 1909, and in his first season he headed the school averages. In India he represented the Europeans in the Quadrangular Tournament in Bombay, and of more recent years he has been a prominent figure in the cricket circles of the Royal Engineers. He was educated at Arnold House, Llandulas, North Wales, before going to Rugby. During the war he served with the Royal Lahore Division in France.

In a statement on his appointment Lieut.-Colonel Rait-Kerr said "I realise that to follow in Mr. Findlay's footsteps is no mean task, but I shall do all in my power to forward the interests of the M. C. C. and cricket generally."

HUNT FOR SPEED MERCHANTS.

There is a general feeling in this country that the great need in English cricket to-day is fast bowling of the top grade. Nearly every country is sighing for speed merchants who can bowl opposing sides out quickly, as Walter Brearly, Tom Richardson, and Arthur Fielder did in the old days. Kent, who owed much of their success in the pre-war era to fast bowlers, but last season fell from fifth to tenth place in the championship—the worst year the county have had since 1897—are determined to remedy this bowling weakness. At the last meeting of their Committee a scheme was approved for unearthing and developing bowling talent in the villages off the country, where cricket is played with much enthusiasm and that life and liveliness which has been the distinguishing mark of Kent cricket down the years. I understand that representatives of the county will attend village games next season in quest of the fast bowler the country needs so badly. The 35 wickets which Watt, the country's present fast bowler, took last season, cost over 44 runs apiece.

The week saw Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack for 1936. A perusal of the copy makes us feel that Mr. W. H. Brookes, the new editor, is a worthy successor to such men as Sydney Pardon, Stewart Caine and Sydney Southerton, whose sudden death last March was such a loss to the game. The editor has admirably maintained the high traditions of the publication and hiw own notes coupled with sound comment on various controversial matters are interesting. The experimental 1-b-w rule receives considerable attention in this issue which contains also an instructive summing-up of last season's results, the reading of which suggests that the rule was a success.

"OLYMPIC" SANCTIONS.

It is reported from Paris that a 'boycott" of Olympic Games would prove very effective form of sanctions against Germany. It is estimated that through staging the Olympic Games Germany will benefit to the extent of about £14,000,000 in foreign currency, and the refusal of other nations to compete would mean a great financial loss." In the present circumstances there can be no question of France participating in the Olympic Games in Germany" said M. Jules Rimet, President of the French National Sports Committee in the course of an interview with the "Paris Soir." "This, however, does not mean that the situation may not be changed later," added M. Rimet, "Sport is a subordinated national interest. One is a Frenchman before being an Olympic competitor." At the same time M. Rimet stated that it was a question which would have to be decided by the French Government according to developments.

According to M. Baillet-Labour, President of the Olympic International Committee, who is at present in Honolulu, "only an armed conflict could prevent the holding of the Olympic Games at Berlin this year. No change would be acceptable."

BERLIN PREPARES.

In the meanwhile the population of Berlin have been asked over the wireless to offer as quickly as possible the 150,000 beds still required for visitors to the Olympic Games next August. It is hoped to provide accommodation in the city, for, altogether, 250,000 persons. Of these 100,000 will stay in hotels and boarding houses, all the rooms of which have already been booked by individuals and travel agencies. If all the 150,000 wanted beds are not forthcoming, a considerable number of visitors will be put in neighbouring towns such as Potsdam, Brandenburg, Wittenberg and Bahlhenow.

Charanjiva (Capt.) of the I ndian tennis team to tour Ceylon, poses for the came ra with Miss Leela Row and Sohanlal, other members o f the side.

Java Spirits Imported For Alleged Manufacture Of Liquor

Prosecution In Excise Conspiracy Case Says 32,000 Gallons Of Illicit Brew Was Received Between 1932-34

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Mr. A. K. Basu, Government Counsel, concluded at Alipore his opening address in the case in which 38 persons are charged before Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Deputy Magistrate, with conspiracy to commit excise offences and cheat liquor vendors and the public.

Mr. Basu stated that between October 30, 1929 and June 26, 1931, 411 drums containing 53,430 gallons of Java spirits were imported by Davidson and Company for industrial purposes. The Customs duty on the consignment was negligible. One hundred and ninety-six drums of spisits were denatured in the Customs warehouse. The remaining 215 drums were removed to Davidson's private Customs bonded house where they were supposed to have been denatured.

During the same period, 742 drums of Java spirits were imported by James Anderson's, of which 468 were denatured in the Customs warehouse while the rest were supposed to have been denatured in the firm's bonded godown at Chatawalla Guilee.

Counsel submitted that a part of the spirits stocked in the godowns of the two firms, must have escapepd methylation and was one of the sources from which they obtained their supply of illicit liquor.

"Industrial" Spirits

In 1931, a complaint made by an Asansol firm that Davidson's and James Anderson's were selling Indian-made foreign liquot at an inconcsivably low price led to investigation by the Excise authorities and a new rule was introduced to the effect that henceforth all spirits imported for industrial needs should be denatured in the Customs warehouse. It was significant, said Counsel, that as soon as the new rule came into force, Davidson's and James Anderson's stopped the import of Java spirits.

Entries in the "Excise book" of Davidson and Company between 1932 and the date of the raid, said Counsel showed that between 1932-34, they had received more than 32,000 gallons of illicit liquor. It was necessary for them to show that the receipt of liquor tallied with its disposal. They received liquor from different sources and each of those sources could be checked by the Excise authorities except what the firm obtained through the Customs because, under the system in vogue, the Excise people did not know what the firm received through the Customs. It was on this head that the biggest falsification was made by Davidson's.

James Anderson's books for the corresponding year had been removed. Their book from April, 1935, up to the date of the raid was, however, found but their books for the previous period had not been produced in spite of notice.

"Trade With Rangoon"

By the end of 1933, Davidson's and Anderson's stock of illicit supply had been used up. It was evident from the correspondence seized at Rangoon that Joseph and Company and Gasper and Company of Rangoon were receiving their supplies from Calcutta with the full knowledge that they were receiving illicit liquor; Rs. 40 was the minimum price at which a case of Indian-made foreign liquor prepared from spirit on which excise duty had been paid could be sold at Rangoon. But the Rangoon firms were receiving them at Rs. 34 per case and sometimes at Rs. 32. Davidson's and Anderson's owing to the shortage of their illicit supply, subsequently informed the Rangoon firms that henceforth they would send liquor as per excise bond, and the trade between the Calcutta and Rangoon firms fell off.

The Customs duties on imported foreign liquor were Rs. 55 a case both in Calcutta and Rangoon. But Anderson's were charging and Gasper's were paying Rs. 50 per case. Joseph's were receiving theirs at Rs. 54 a case. It was thus apparent that both Rangoon firms knew what they were dealing in.

Counsel said that Gasper and Company was run by Gasper and his nephews, the two Arakies. The firm had other business but Arakie, a cousin of J. E. Gubbay, was a partner in their illicit business and shared the profits.

Applications made on behalf of the Rangoon and some of the Calcutta accused, praying for their exemption from attending the court was rejected by the magistrate.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

The accused are:—C. Granatstein, J. E. Gubbay, Solomon Ezekiel, R. E. Thebith, C. N. Naidu, Lakhindar Barik, Gajendra Barik, Bikal Matia, Fakir Barik, Moni Das, Purusuttam Sui, Shiva Beara, Gumani Paira, Divakar Das, Bhusan Bhatta, Khsta Mohakar, Oudhraj Singh, N. L. Mukhoti, Ramjan Mea, Rasul Mea, Jamit Mea, Amla Mea, David Ezekiel, Abinash Chandra Mondal, Haradhan Mondal, N. G. Medhora, Amulya Charan Kar, Anath Bandhu Banerjee, Subodh Chandra Bhattacharya, R. E. Gubbay, E. E. Gubbay, Mohanlal Jani (Lahore), C. S. Joseph, A. Gasper, E. Arakie, S. J. Gregory, A. J. Gregory (all of Rangoon) and Arjun Singh, David Ezekiel, is said to have absconded.—"The Statesman".

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.) GSE 11.86 Mc|s (25.29m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Frank Bridge.
8-30 p.m. "Love and Friendship" A preposterous romance by Jane Austen, adapted by Cedric Cliffe. Produced by Pascoe Thornton.
9-10 p.m. Chamber Music. The Hirsch String Quartet: Leonard Hirsch (1st Violin); Reginald Stead (2nd Violin); Sydney Errington (Viola); Haydn Rogerson (Violincello).
9-55 p.m. The News and Announcements.
Greenwich Time Signal at 10 p.m.
10-15 p.m. A short Religious Service, from the Studio, conducted by the Rev. Pat. McCormick, D.S.O.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
GOOD FRIDAY.

10-20 a.m. Mrs. Shivarani Ghosh. Hindustani and Bengali Songs with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12 noon: A programme of recorded orchestral and vocal records.
6-30 p.m. Sitar solos.
By B.N. Kulkarni.
7 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Recitations from holy Quran. Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.
7-30 p.m. New World. (Gujerati Comic Skit) presented by L. H. Ghelani.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8 p.m. Yussaf Effendi in Gazals and Qualis.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "A Day in the Life of a Film Star" Devika Rani.
10 p.m. A Piano and Violin recital Mr. Walter Kaufmann, Piano; Mr. Mehli N. Mehta, Violin.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kcls.
6 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Gandhari.
6-10 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri.
6-25 p.m. Sabiri. Sarangi—Bheem.
6-35 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Ghazal.
6-45 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltarang—Basant.
6-50 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi—Ghazal.
7 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Dhun Nat Chhaya.
7-10 p.m. Ghulam Najab Khan of Ajmere. Ghazal.
7-20 p.m. "Mata Ache ya Cao Mata" by A Doctor.
7-30 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri and Ghazal.
8 p.m. Jin Bhut. Khawaja Hassan Nizami.
8-15 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan of Ajmere. Ghazals.
8-45 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Ghazals.
9 p.m. Ghulam Najaf Khan. Ghazals.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. New Light on Temperance. Miss Janet E. Copeland.
10 p.m. Viennese Orchestra of the Hotel Marina.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres 6,109 kc|s.
12-36 p.m. SB. Musical Selections (recorded) from the Studio.
12-51 p.m. SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students by Nripen Chatterjee. General Knowledge Day.
2-6 p.m. Bengali Songs. Sreematy Einapani. Shreeman Kankabaty.
2-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya.
5-6 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose (a) Letters and Riddles, (b) A Humorous Story, (c) News Reel for Children.
5-51 p.m. Selected Items.
6-6 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra: A light instrumental concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.
6-51 p.m. SB. Weather forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in Bengali).
7-3 p.m. SB. Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents "Shankaracharya," by late Girish Chandra Ghose, directed by B.K. Bhadra.
10-6 p.m. SB. Weather forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English).

BUILDING OF CRICKET STADIUM

It is understood that as the result of talks held at Government House between the Stadium Committee and representatives of four Bombay gymkhanas, plans for the construction of a stadium for the Cricket Club of India have been approved and that agreements between the gymkhanas and clubs in regard to seating arrangements will be signed on April 14. It is expected that Lord Brabourne himself will issue a statement on that date in view of conflicting rumours that have been appearing in the Press.

THE REAL AND THE SUBSTITUTE!

You will have undoubtedly read in the columns of this paper announcements regarding charming performances of some famous artistes of our country at such and such a theatre. To our music-loving readers such performances are important events to which they are always looking forward with intense interest and expectations. But imagine their disappointment if when they actually go to the theatre, they find that the famous artiste who had specially been engaged for the occasion does not appear on the stage and sends only a substitute and the manager of the show has to explain with regret to his audience that the great artiste is unable to appear being suffering from bronchitis, threatening tuberculosis!

You might wonder why the artiste did not consult a physician and get cured! No doubt he must have done so. But we fail to argue that physicians often have difficulties in making their patients realise that a cough, slight as it may appear at first, should never be regarded as harmless, unimportant indisposition. "Threatening tuberculosis" may sound rather ominous but it is a well established fact that most respiratory inflammations can be extension in persons of low resistance, actually attack the fine bronchial tube and finally invade the lungs with disastrous results!

That is why every cough is potentially dangerous and must be kept under control in every case. For doing this the ideal medicine that has world-wide reputation is Sirolin "Roche" only a boon to the despaired sufferer from any complication of the lungs; a faithful friend of the young and the old who wish to avail of its help for curing colds and coughs and even early tuberculosis. A leading doctor says:—

"My advice is that a patient who shows signs of early T.B. should immediately resort to Sirolin "Roche," which I know from personal experience can cure these early signs of Phthisis."

THUNDER-SHOWERS IN UPPER BURMA

POONA, April 9.

Associated with thunderstorms a few fails of rain have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, and Kashmir. Cherrapunji reports 2 inches; Silchar 1½ inches and Narayanganj 1 inch.

FORECAST.

The western disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier.

Scattered thunder-showers will occur in Upper Burma, Assam, East Bengal and South Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-4-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees 1.5 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 236 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-4-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 4, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 17, 1354
Parsi: Avan 7, 1305
Hightide: 1-17; 14-07
Lowtide: 7-23; 18-56
Sunrise 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.
Good Friday.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.
Ragini Devi and Company to appear at Plaza, 10 p.m.

Saturday, April 11.

Easter.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.
S. S. 'Strathnaver' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
All-India Muslim League, 24th session, opposite Bombay Mint, 2 p.m.

Sunday, April 12.

All-India Muslim League, 24th session, opposite Bombay Mint, 10 a.m.

Monday, April 13.

Easter.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO (Surya)—"Bhakta Nandanar" Daily at 4-45 and 8 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Rose Marie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Mystery Woman." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Turn of the Tide." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Queen Christina". Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Milky Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Strike Me Pink." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"A Midsummer Night's Dream". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Cardinal Richelien." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Curly Top." Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devidas". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ"

In connection with the Sri Ramanavami festival, there will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam by Brahmasri Chidambara Bhagavathar of Agara Mangudi at 5 p.m. to-morrow in the Samaj premises.

FINAL PERFORMANCES AT
THE EXCELSIOR
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A GREAT HUMAN DRAMA OF THE SEA
"TURN OF THE TIDE"
with
JOHN GARRICK, JOAN MAUDE
GERALDINE FITZGERALD
IT IS A BEAUTIFUL FILM FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
A BRITISH NATIONAL FILM.

Make Way
For the Cloud Burst of Laughs
Descending on this city!
ROMANCE & RIOTOUS MERRIMENT
at
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
Air-Conditioned, Cool Comfort
2nd FUN WEEK
DAILY 3 SHOWS
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
(to accommodate the rush!)
The Pop-eyed Comedian
EDDIE CANTOR
EDDIE CANTOR
in
United Artists'
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
STRIKE ME PINK
STRIKE ME PINK
11—Laughing Parts—11
Hear Eddie sing "Calabash Pipe" and "The Lady Dances." Thrill to Ethel Merman's torchy rendition of "First You Have Me High, Then You Have Me Low!" "Shake It Off With Rhythm."
Gorgeous New Crop of Goldwyn Girls!
BOOK IN ADVANCE
Plans open at the Theatre

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Theatre
DAILY 2 PERFORMANCES
at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
GRAND EASTER PROGRAMME
with
EASTER CONCESSIONS
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9
DEVI DJA
The PAVLOVA of The East!
AND THE
ROYAL BALINESE DANCERS
6 Stars—30 Dancers
100 Artistes
in a
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
including
SRIMPI
(Javanese Court Dance)
MAIDEN'S DREAM
(Bali Classic Dance)
CHAKAL-LELE
(Alifuru's Headhunters)
GARUDA LEGONG
Bali Real-to-Life
THE FALL OF BOROBUDUR
(Java Classic)
NEW LOVE LYRICS OF AMBOINA
etc., etc.
MORE EXOTIC!
MORE MYSTIC!
MORE ROMANTIC!
MORE SNAPPY!
MORE ALLURING!
GRANDER GREATER BETTER THAN EVER
NEW VAUDEVILLES
NEW RHUMBAS
NEW COMIC DUETS

National Week

TO PROSPERITY THRO' SWADESHI

Every Pie Spent On Khadi Stays In Country

The Manager A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, Bombay writes:—

The prosperity of any country is in the protection of Swadeshi. As the materials used are cent per cent Indian, every pie spent on Khadi stays in the country. By its use the National prosperity is augmented. It is the duty of every Indian to render fullest co-operation in the effort to increase its use.

As usual this year also Bombay Khadi Bhandar has organised a sale of Khaddar at reduced rates during the National Week. We therefore, earnestly hope that in order to popularise Khadi, the public of Bombay will render active help in the sales of Khadi in the remaining days.

Shivaji Birthday And Mill Workers' Demand

Largely attended public meetings were held on Tuesday and Wednesday last at Cement Chawl No. 15 and De Lisle Road when a resolution urging the Mill Authorities in the City to declare a "Substituted Holiday" on Thursday, April 23 in honour of the Birthday of Shri Shivajo Maharaj and that a similar holiday be granted in future was unanimously passed.

Another resolution requesting the Shipping Companies to reduce the fares by 20 per cent on Konkan Line and the existing discomforts was also carried.

Bombay Arya Samaj

The 61st anniversary celebration of the Bombay Arya Samaj will be held on Sheth Binodiram Balchand's grounds beside the Sandhurst Bridge near Mhalie's studio to-day (Friday) Saturday, Sunday and Monday between 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) when learned Sanyasis and pandits will address on Social and Religious subjects. A procession will start from Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PARLE VIDYALAYA

The past students of the Parle Vidyalaya will celebrate their 3rd annual gathering on April 11 and 12 at Juhu.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

"The Prince of Wales Museum will be closed to the public to-day (Good Friday), but will remain open on Monday, April 13, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m."

LORRY OWNERS' COMMITTEE MEETING.

The managing committee of the Bombay Lorry Owners' Association will meet at the garage of Mr. Govardhandas Ratansee to-day (Friday) at 1-30 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Social Workers Society a public lecture will be given by Dr. H. V. Tilak F.R.C.S. on "Foods and Vitamin" at 7-30 p.m. at the Improvement Trusts Chawls, Love Lane Mazagaon, on Saturday 11th April.

BRAHMIN SEVA MANDAL

The seventh lecture of a series arranged under the auspices of the Brahmin Seva Mandal will be delivered by Mr. G. T. Bapat, on 'Compromise' at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday) at the premises of the Mandal at Bhavani Shankar Road, Dadar.

GOLE VOLLEY BALL TOURNEY

The Annual Volley Ball Tournament for the Gole Cup will commence on April 18 Entries close on April 15 and the fixtures will be drawn on the same day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Particulars can be had from the Director, Mastan Shah Baugh Municipal Playground, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

MALARIA CARRYING MOSQUITO

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week ending 4-4-1936.

Locality Nesbit Road, Premises No. 48, Aga Hall, Places where larvae were detected Kundi.

Locality Mazagaon Road Premises No. 69K, Places where larvae were detected Water trough.

YERAVDA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

As the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, have ceased to apply to this Presidency, the Government of Bombay have directed that the name of the Yeravda Reformatory School should be changed to Yeravda Industrial School.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP DAY.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan opp. Ambewadi Municipal Marathi School at Kalachowky. Sjt. C. K. Narayanswami S. B. Mhadeshwar D.D. Wadia, L. V. Kondaye, D. B. Karnik L. V. Kondavikar and others will speak.

GIRGAUM D.C.C.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in Ambewadi. Sjt. P. R. Lele, president of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, D. S. Babrekar, B. R. Dhurandhar, Manibhai Desai and others will speak.

There will be a Flag-Salutation on Sunday April 12, in the open maidan near the Central Station, at 7-30 a.m.

PUBLIC ADDRESS TO NARIMAN

To Be Presented In Town Hall

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall to present an address to Mr. K. F. Nariman from the citizens of Bombay in appreciation of his services to the city as a Mayor.

The date of the meeting will be announced later on, when prominent citizens of different shades of opinion will address the meeting.

CAMA HOSPITAL HELPED

C. J. Hall Entertainment

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

The thoughtful diligence of the organisers of the entertainment at the C. J. Hall on Wednesday in aid of the Cama Hospital Golden Jubilee Fund was obvious. Lord and Lady Brabourne were present. The C. J. Hall was packed to capacity and brought to the organisers the reward of over Rs. 5,000. The Lucky Number Programmes—Nos. 163, 214, 353, 181, 247—brought their reward to the lucky in the audience.

The refined simplicity of the arrangements struck the right note of taste. And even the bleak walls of the Hall seemed cool and attractive by the clever arrangements of the cosy palm-covered corner of the orchestra.

The acrobatic turns of the P. D. Marker Home received the frequent attention and appreciation from the spectators. The "Gipsy Dance" from Miss Motiwalla's pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, the "Spanish Dance" by Mme. Skivirsky and a dance in the Indian manner by Kumari Lilavati were also well received.

Mention must be made particularly of the "Swan Dance" by Margaret Baldwin. She executed the number with the confident grace of a finish artiste. She had, moreover, stage manners and gait, not often obvious in amateur shows.

Kumari Medh Jedha's Indian number was another and equally remarkable of the evening's delightful features. Her "Mridanga Nritya" was composed with care and dance with pleasant skill. Only, the customary recitation of notes and phrases of melody by the dancer seemed to introduce the customary irritating element. Fortunately, the recitation did not last for more than half a second. And Kumari Medh Jedha emerged triumphantly capturing the admiration of the closely watching audience.

Both the child dancers were immediate favourites and the organisers Mrs. Blackwell and her colleagues on the committee may be congratulated for securing the assistance of their art.

Abdul Karim Khan's Concerts

Khansaheb Abdul Karim Khan, the renowned exponent of Classical Indian music will give two concerts in aid of Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya. The first concert will be on Saturday 11th April at 9 p.m. and the second on Sunday 12th April at 4 p.m. at the Gujrat Forbes Hall, Girgaum Back Road opposite to Amin Nursery.

GREAT FAIR AT TELOD

His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the religious gadi of Mangrol, Gujerat, arrived at Palej District Broach, on April 4 and was given a reception at the station.

The next morning he was carried in procession to Telod where he performed the opening ceremony of a great fair held in memory of Pir Aman Shah Saheb at his Dargah, amid a large gathering, and presided over several functions connected with it for four days.

During his stay he exhorted the people to live in peace and harmony and make steady progress in education and work for social and rural uplift not forgetting the poor depressed classes.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA.

The first annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha, Bombay, will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 12th inst. at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, to adopt the report for the year 1934-35 together with the audited statement of Accounts and to elect 10 new members.

A programme of entertainment including vocal and instrumental music, a "Harikatha" by the well-known Kirtankar Sjt. Belur Keshavdas, and light refreshments will follow at the conclusion of the meeting. All members of the Sabha and community, are cordially invited.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. H. The Maharaja of Ratlam lunched at Government House on Thursday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TROUNCE LUSITANIANS

Brilliant Team Work Thrills Packed Gallery In Aga Khan Tourney

What happened to the Lusitanians on Thursday against the B.B. & C.I. Railway will ever remain a mystery. After their conquest of the redoubtable North-Western Railway, their passage to the final looked smooth, but they cracked badly much to the dismay of their supporters.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne were present and stayed right to the end.

The game opened in sensational fashion Claudius converting from close range within five minutes of the bully. This initial reverse seemed to unnerve the Goans, who thereafter went to pieces. The railwaymen playing like an inspired team relentlessly pressed home the advantage, Claudius darting in to score the second goal after Dean's shot had rebounded off the Goan custodian's pads.

A splendid chance of reducing the lead presented itself, but Bocaro's attempt for the Lusitanians was foiled by Carr at the expense of a corner. The B B. & C. I Railway crossed over with two goals in their favour.

On resumption of play the pace became very intense. Claudius obtained his third goal by sheer enterprise. The railway centre forward intercepted a hit by the opposing defence in midfield, and breaking through drove in a low shot from the top of the circle.

Quite the best scoring effort of the match was that of Lodrick, the Railway inside left who converted a long corner in brilliant style.

Bartlett, the left extreme of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. was unfortunate in not adding two more goals to the total before the close, both his drives being saved by Lobo.

Dean made a last bid to increase the score but a lofty shot was deflected by the Lusitanian goalkeeper in time.

Every man in the railway side pulled his weight and their splendid team work was responsible for the discomfiture of the Lusitanians more than anything else.

Result:—

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY 4 goals.
LUSITANIANS Nil

The teams were:—

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

Carr: R. Smith and I Bartlett: Carey, G. Page and C. Nelson: J. Hogan, Dean. Claudius, Lodrick and W. Bartlett.

LUSITANIANS.

G. Lobo: P. Carvalho and I Fernandes: A. Mascarenhas, D. Fernandes and J. C. Pinto: M D'Costa, N. Fernandes, F. Correa M. Boccaro and Rattos.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Rodrigues and Hibbert.

SATURDAY'S MATCH 5-40 P.M.

Customs vs. Brijraj Young Men.

Historical Drama To Be Staged In Bandra

(From Our correspondent.)

BANDRA, Thursday.

Bandra will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing a fine drama on the 18th and 19th inst., when the ex-Students of St. Stanislaus will present "The last days of St. Thomas More", a historical play portraying the final episodes in the life of Sir Thomas More, who as Lord Chancellor opposed King Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catherine of Aragon and his marriage with Anne Boleyn. On account of his refusal to acknowledge the king as Supreme head of the church, Sir Thomas was imprisoned in the Tower of London and later executed.

Keen interest is being aroused in Catholic circles, particularly for the reason that St. Thomas More has been recently canonised. In order to provide the necessary accommodation, an open-air theatre is being constructed fitted with super-sensitive microphones.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Teaching Of Hygiene

It is time the question of imparting general instruction in personal and general hygiene and sanitation to the public was seriously taken up by the University, the Government and the Municipality. So far the University has not made hygiene a compulsory subject for examination in the high schools. It is necessary in the interest of public health to make hygiene a compulsory subject at least up to matriculation, training in which should be supplemented by magic lantern lectures and cinema shows, so that the importance of hygiene can be impressed on the minds of the stddenuts at a time when their minds are most impressionable. Hygiene also shotuld be made a compulsory subject for examination for the B. T. and other similar examinations. The people also could be educated in hygiene and sanitation by, lectures and cinema shows, as is done at present by the Bombay Sanitary Association. The activites of the Association could be extended by suitable grants from Municipality as well as other public bodies.

B. B. & C. I Railway's Welcome Initiative

The passengers travelling by the B.B. and C. I. Railway will be spared the trouble in future to rush to the press in case of their losing the season tickets. At the instance of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, the B.B. and C.I. Railway have agreed to provide a small blank space on the season tickets in which the ticket holders can write their names and addresses. The railway company do not undertake to fill up the space as they have to issue thousands of season tickets and it would entail enormous clerical trouble. It is strange however that the G.I.P. Railway authorities are still considering over the matter which the B.B. and C.I. Railway have so promptly decided. It is hoped not only the G.I.P. Railway but all Indian railways will copy the example of the B.B. and C.I. Railway and if possible issue railway tickets also with space to fill the names and addresses of the passengers.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday being Maundy Thursday from the very early hours of the morning thousands of Catholics in the Suburbs flocked to their surrounding churches The Blessed Sacrament was exposed till the late hours of the night and from the early hours of noon a long string of visits from church to church began. Oh did you happen to see the representation of the Last Supper at St. Peters Church Bandra, if you did not, you really missed a beautiful sight.

These services I am told will continue right up till Easter Sunday.

BHAT DRAMATIC CLUB.

The above club from Kallina, a village in Santa Cruz I am told is to have their fourth annual variety entertainment on Easter Sunday and Mr. A. V. Misquitta the Editor of the East Indian Journal the "Standard" is to preside.

This drama promises to be a very enjoyable one and has been got up by enterprising young men who have laboured strenously for its success, so in case you wish to be one of the audience I must tell you that it is to start at 7-45 P.M.

MAHIM ANDHERI BUS SERVICE.

It's about three months now that the suburban bus union offered facilities to its residents by starting a bus service from Mahim carrying passengers right up to Andheri, which has been very useful to business men and a number of school children.

Well I think you ought to note this extract which appeared in the latest Government Gazette in which Government has provided a schedule of rates which says "Every passenger is entitled to carry up to ten pounds of luggage with him free of charge, above that a rate of one anna is levied and no passenger may carry above twenty-eight pounds of luggage with him.....so lets hope you note this in your diary and save trouble.

"MENAKA" AT PLAZA

"Menaka," a society picture which has been voted as the best Tamil Talkie of the year began its run at Plaza on Thursday and will continue upto the 15th inst. This picture strikes a new departure in the production of Tamil talkies as there is a planned attempt to eschew musical extravaganza and concentrate attention on action. It gives lie direct to the theory that a series of "song-hits" are the only passports to box-office hits. The scene is laid in South India and the story is skilfully woven round girl school, hospital, prison, court life and other institutions which loom large in the society of to-day which is full of follies and foibles of men and women. There is nothing of the mystery and miracle elements or supernatural intervention which form the stock-in-trade of most of the film producers. The dramatic situations in the story have been well exploited and there is unity of action running through the picture. Sound and photography are quite good and the story runs its natural course much to the delight of all. The picture has drawn many new talents to the field.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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ALAN BAXTER
PERT KELTON - WALLACE FORD
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ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC PICTURES OF THE SEASON
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RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1936

VICEROY'S SELF-PRAISE

The Viceroy's farewell speech to the Central Legislature on Wednesday, which is probably his last official utterance in India, seems to have been an utterly unimpressive affair. The Congress representatives in the Assembly, as usual, all absented themselves from the function. The Viceroy ventured to characterise this as "calculated discourtesy", but this is gross misrepresentation of the reality. There is no question of courtesy or discourtesy here. The abstention is one of the mildest protests the Congress Party has chosen to make in reply to the repressive policy that Government have adopted towards the Congress. Nor was the treatment meted out to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose calculated to induce the Congress members to make an exception in favour of the Viceroy's farewell speech. Moreover, they probably anticipated his ungenerous remarks on the Congress activities and thought that simple abstention was more dignified than making protest demonstrations at the function. The Viceroy said "he was sure that the action of the Congress members had met with the disapproval of every loyal citizen of India". There will doubtless be some who would disapprove of the Congress attitude in this matter but we are sure the vast bulk of the people will thoroughly approve of it.

Unjustifiable

The Viceroy highly praised himself and his Government for the way they had dealt with the Congress agitation and the terrorist movement. Very few in the country will appreciate such self-praise. The people's representatives in the Legislative Assembly have again and again condemned Government's policy in this matter. In a patronising manner the Viceroy observed about the Civil Disobedience Movement: "We can claim that as soon as the movement was suspended we were not slow to relax our measures or to remove the ban on associations which had been declared unlawful." But may we know why institutions like the Hindustani Seva Dal, the volunteer organisation of the Congress, and women's institutions like the Rashtriya Stri Sabha and the Desha Sevika Sangh are still under a ban? With regard to the detenus the Viceroy said: "There can be no more distasteful task than that of ordering boys and young men to detention in camps and jails; but I can assure honourable members that the most scrupulous care is taken by the responsible authorities to ensure that no orders are passed on mere suspicion but always after the most careful inquiry". In no countries where there is anything like a responsible Government are secret inquiries by the executive deemed a fit substitute for judicial trials. The Government of India jail thousands without a trial only because they are not responsible to the people

The Mockery

The Viceroy was more complacent about the position of Indians abroad, though as a matter of fact it is getting more and more precarious even in the British Dominions and Colonies. In an appeal to these latter Lord Willingdon said: "Equality of Status is their (Indians') due; its progressive realisation is the aim of the Government of India; and, if I may say so, an obligation on all statesmen throughout the Empire who desire its solidarity". The Colonial and Dominion Governments will probably seize upon the words "progressive realisation" and contend that they, too, would give Indians an equality of status in their own progressive way. However, we need not take a farewell address too seriously. Only, Lord Willingdon's references to reforms and India's status strongly remind one of the hope he expressed as soon as he landed on Indian soil as Viceroy, that he would soon act as a constitutional Governor-General. And now in his farewell address he talks graciously of the progressive realisation of equality of status. We do not know if he realises the mockery of all this and which way Indo-British relations are progressing.

Wanted Action

Mr. Eden expressed a truism when he observed at the meeting of the Committee of Thirteen that there seemed to be no real danger of the Committee being accused of rushing the question, that even a British diplomat should express his impatience at the wearisome delays and postponements that have become the constant feature of the League. We welcome Mr. Eden's return to a realisation of duty and we hope that his firm attitude at Geneva is an indication that Britain now proposes to make an honest and determined endeavour not only to expedite action but to see that justice is done to Abyssinia.

But this welcome re-awakening of Mr. Eden emphasises still more, by contrast, the odious attitude of the Radical M. Flandin. He advocated giving Rome another week to enable Italians to give a reply and incidentally to carry on Fascist brutality with bombs and poison gas in Abyssinia. The Italo-Abyssinian trouble started long ago, the League declared Italy an aggressor months ago, and ever since Signor Mussolini has been defying all international laws. Yet with his tongue in his cheek and with calculated and deliberate cynicism this representative of France—a representative who in the previous breath had invoked and threatens all sorts of sanctions against Germany in the name of International Law—actually "deprecated rushing matters." Open hypocrisy is common in international diplomacy. But M. Flandin's blatant hypocrisy is staggering. We only hope that other delegates at Geneva would succeed in making him realise the enormity of his outrageous attitude.

Meanwhile Signor Mussolini has addressed his Cabinet and paid the periodical "glowing tribute" to the Italian forces operating in Abyssinia for their "superb victories"—victories, which even the British Ministers are convinced now, are gained by the cowardly use of poison gas besides other horrible instruments of death and destruction. Mr. Eden raised the subject of poison gas at a private meeting of the Committee of Thirteen but even such inhuman tactics on the part of Italians do not seem to be sufficient to rouse that group of complacent diplomats to action. Not content with using bombs and poison gas, Mussolini's men are also carrying on a campaign of calumnious and false reports against the Abyssinians and their emperors. The Negus has done well to take prompt measures to counteract this propaganda. But such base and cowrrdly tactics can only expose Italy's claims to being a civilized nation.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Unexpected Upsets

(BY K. T. SHAH.)

After a longish interval, the Assembly met on Monday, only to adjourn after less than a quarter of an hour's sitting, as a mark of respect to a deceased member. This Assembly seems to be piling up a record in the matter of such misfortunes; and the Congress Party appears to be particularly unlucky, for death has laid the heaviest toll upon its ranks. The member whose loss was mourned on Monday was the oldest member of the House, and in a position to be described as its father; and the brief tributes paid to his memory were, perhaps, as just as they were dignified.

Lapse From Good Taste.

On Tuesday there were unexpected upsets,—to use the language of the Turf,—which were scarcely expected when the day began. The questions hour brought its usual crop of supplementaries, and its normal exhibition of slang of which the Hon. Sir James is such an unrivalled master. To describe suggestions from the Hon. Members opposite for the economic uplift of India as "idiotic" is, of course nothing unusual in this ornament of the Treasury Bench. It is futile as well as demeaning to take notice of such lapses from good taste as Sir James exhibits in debate or in answering supplementaries. The real business of the day began with the resumed discussion over a Congress party resolution for the immediate release of all detenus. The first two or three speakers were long-winded, inaudible, and tiresome. Mr. Hans, the Bengal marvel, and the Home Department's Star Turn, lived down to the poorest reputation for any intelligible or audible speaking on Government side. Laboured, portentous, low-toned, it was an eye-opener to many who thought this new importation might reflect new light on such a hoary old question. Dr. Hutton, who followed in the afternoon, was certainly more audible; but even he could not justify the reputation built upon the last Census Report. Surely a sociologist and a demographist of the type that Report reveals ought to have made a better show than Dr. Hutton did.

Mr. Maitra's Effort.

On the popular side, the debate gained very much in vigour and substance, when Mr. Maitra from Bengal,—or is it Assam?—rose to support the resolution. He is a fluent and forceful speaker, who delivers his tornado of words effectively punctuated by facts and admirably set off by nice variations in tone and gesture. There is the making of a really high class orator in Mr. Maitra, who, moreover, does not suffer from the common failing of his compatriots that mistake a singsong voice for the first requisite of high class rhetoric. Mr. Maitra's rejoinder to Witherington was a masterstroke of rhetorical "torst de force", asking if the Hon. Member and those who thought with him would intern all the 350 million people of India, until the situation had "improved" to their liking.

Mr. Sham Lal came somewhat as a bathos after Maitra; but the case was unexpectedly sought to be ended against all the appearances of the debate, Sir Henry Craik was called upon, at 3-25 to reply to the debate. The Deputy President was in the chair at the moment; and he himself had spoken earlier in the day, on which the home Member founded a goodly portion of his reply. The Opposition Front Bench, however was lacking in both the Leader and the Deputy Leader; and even the Independents were left in the charge of that Baronet from Bombay whose voice and vote go often in opposing directions. Under these circumstances, it was thought, no Division would be taken on the resolution that day. But when the Home Member rose to wind up the proceedings, the onlooker in the gallery must be pardoned if he thought another inexplicable bungle was impending. The Hon. Sir Henry Craik had, in effect, no new argument in reply to the points made against Government and he even admitted that detention of citizens without trial was an exceptional and an extreme measure,—which, however, he sought to justify by the special circumstances of India. His greatest point in the debate was the discovery that, though the victims of terrorism were to be found in every class of the people, Congressmen alone seemed to be immune from such attacks; that, even if individual Congressmen might have condemned such outrages, Congress as an organisation had never officially condemned the cult of violence and the concrete outcome of terrorism; and that that explained, to his mind, why Con-

(Continued on Page 8

UNITED FRONT

The Rich As Well As The Poor Should Be Welcomed To Join The Common Struggle For Swaraj

By K. F. NARIMAN.

I.

I find that my last appeal to Socialist friends in the article "British v. India" has caused some irritation in that usually thick-skinned camp. I may assure my friends that there was no desire or intention on my part either to misrepresent or to offend. In this, as well as all 'bona fide' controversies and honest differences of opinion that are bound to arise, as political conscience grows and political education and progress advances, I wish myself and also desire the best to proceed in a dignified impersonal and non-aggressive manner, so as to retain the pleasantness and avoid bitterness in personal relationship. A certain amount of heat and consequently some harsh and unpleasant expressions are inevitable; without that controversy becomes insipid. We have to be both broadminded and also a little thick-skinned, but neither vulgar nor personal.

Two Main Parties

In my last article "British v. India", I concluded thus:—"Recognise only two main parties in the country, the British Imperialists and the Indian Patriots"; at another place in the same article I also stated: "Weeding out from the group all the open traitors or secret betrayers, the rest should form into a solid well-disciplined all-India team to face the most resourceful and powerful organisation in the world, viz., British imperialism." Thus it is clear that that all-India team suggested by me was not to consist of all and sundry, but would also consist mostly of anti-imperialist elements as our Socialist friends desire.

No Sweeping Generalisations

I quite realise and appreciate, the Socialists' standpoint, that with their present ideology and policy and programme, it is not possible to achieve that Unity, even amongst all anti-Imperialist Indian elements, that all other true Indian patriots and nationalists desire, because it proceeds on the false hypothesis and premises, that all propertied and possessing classes are necessarily pro-Imperialists and unpatriotic, and the reverse proposition, that all dispossessed are genuine lovers and fighters for freedom. There are thousands amongst the so-called Indian capitalists and even vested interests, who sincerely and really desire to replace the existing system by genuine self-government as there are millions amongst the proletariat, who, out of selfish interested and unpatriotic motives, play the disgraceful roles of traitors and betrayers. Therefore, it becomes both unfair and impolitic to condemn or extol either as a class. This is again the common error arising out of indiscriminate adoption of political theories and doctrines of foreign lands. India's case must be differentiated as the existence and domination of foreign domination, creates an entirely different and more complicated situation.

Patriotic Capitalists

All Indian capitalists, vested interests and possessing class may not be reconciled to either foreign Imperialism or economic domination. To a very large proportion and section of them, even from narrow selfish point of view, "Swaraj" may be more advantageous and beneficial and improve their position, as against foreign rivals and competitors. Besides, they too must be credited with possessing, at least normal human sentiment of patriotism, and preferring their countrymen's rule to that of foreigners. Therefore, we should pool and consolidate all available resources and elements, and select individuals and groups on merits from all Indian classes and sections, and not condemn or exclude wholesale under a categorical description of a "propertied and capitalist class" or "vested interests".

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

SIGNIFICANT EVASION

It is natural that British imperialists should be perturbed over the German intention to claim her lost colonies back and want a more unequivocal undertaking from the British Government than was given by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. The British Government have, of course, no intention of doing such a silly thing as to hand over what they safely possess, and their hesitation to say so in decisive terms is due to diplomatic considerations. The anxieties, therefore, of the imperialists are ill-founded. But the fact is again noteworthy that the Government continue to ignore the basis of the whole question. When a Liberal M.P. pointed out that "Mandated Territories were in a different category to colonies and possessions and asked if Britain did not hold them as trustees to the League," there was no answer from Government benches. Which is quite significant.

DEMOCRATIC RECEPTION

The reception accorded to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru at Lucknow and the Presidential procession to Motinagar had some unique and memorable features. The spontaneous ovation that the President received from tens of thousands of his countrymen all along the route was an index of the great love and esteem in which he and the Congress are held by the nation. And one cannot but note the striking contrast between this unrehearsed display of popular affection with the stage-managed receptions that are accorded, under official direction, to representatives of the bureaucracy. A democratic touch was given to this year's procession by Jawaharlal's decision to walk on foot, discarding the tradition of driving in stately carriages which once used to lend grandeur to Congress processions. This innovation is most welcome, being more in keeping with the new spirit of the Congress; and while doing away with superfluous pomp and show, it adds simple dignity to the occasion.

THE ONLY ANSWER

We congratulate the Assembly on throwing out Sir M. Zafarullah's motion for the election of a Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Commerce Department. On Sir Cowasji Jehangir asking what was the good of electing the Committee Sir Zafarullah Khan replied that it was open to the members not to elect it. This attitude of flippant irresponsibility was bad enough. Worse still, when it was objected that the Committee did not meet last year, Sir M. Zafarullah had the supreme coolness to say that during the whole year no occasion arose for consulting the Committee! Such an answer will take away the breath of any decent-minded person who remembers that the Ottawa Pact, the Indo-Japanese Fact and the Indo-British Pact were among the subjects dealt with by the Department. There could be no other dignified answer than that given by the Assembly to this calculated discourtesy, no, insult to it and its representatives who were on the Advisory Committee.

SOUND BUT FUTILE PLEA

Dr. Drummond Shiels, who was one of the Labour Members on the Donoghmore Commission, has written to the London "Times" in defence of the franchise that the Commission had granted to Ceylon and which forms part of the present constitution. "Whatever", he says, "may be the attempts made to exploit religious prejudices and however, unfortunate the results in some cases, it is surely clear that these would have been much worse had communal representation been retained." The plea is decisive. But we do not believe it will be effective. The Imperialist Government of Britain has decided that the blundering step towards democracy shall be retraced.

RACIAL PROBLEM

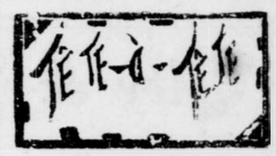
Mr. H. S. L. Polak has done well in drawing the attention of the British public, through a letter to "The Times," to the racial problem which is getting more and more acute in various parts of the Empire. Indians are especially and profoundly disturbed by this spirit of racial intolerance, for, inspite of the much-vaunted 'Dominion Status in action," their lot is getting worse and worse in the various Dominions and Colonies. In Zanzibar, in Fiji, in South Africa, everywhere Indians have to face discriminatory legislation. In Kenya particularly, the white settlers are on the war path not only against the Africans but also against the Indians established there, and are demanding the exclusive legal rights of ownership and occupation of agricultural lands in the Highlands. As. Mr. Polak points out in his letter "the grievances of the Indians overseas is the one subject of non-party interest and agreement throughout India." It is very evident that unless the Colonial Office takes prompt steps in the matter, a serious crisis is bound to arise in the near future.

Water Scarcity At Khar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The water scarcity from which the model suburb of Khar has been suffering for the last one year has now assumed alarming proportions. Till lately we were not getting a single drop of water even on the ground floor from about 6-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. During the last few days the situation has worsened. The eagerly awaited moment at night when water begins to trickle has steadily gone forward and is now as late as 10 and sometimes even 11 p.m. The poor housewife cannot, therefore, retire before midnight as she has to store all the water required for the whole of next day or else she has to get up very early in the morning to collect the water. The great hardship caused by this state of affairs can be better imagined than described. The lot of those who reside on the first floor is worse still. Water is one of the prime necessities of life and it is the first duty of the Municipality to take steps to ensure an adequate and timely supply of it to its ratepayers. But the Bandra Municipality is deaf to all appeals in this behalf from the residents of Khar. Cannot the Municipality give us some temporary relief at least by erecting a reservoir for storing whatever water is ultimately supplied and then letting it off during the morning hours when its necessity is the greatest? Government also should not be unmindful of their responsibility in this matter. They lured people into building houses in the model suburb from which they cannot get away now. It is, therefore, up to them to take promptly whatever action they can to remedy the water-shortage.—Yours etc.,

DISTRACTED KHAR HOUSE-OWNER.



Sir Henry Craik, we note, assured the Assembly that there was a steady decline in the number of detenus.

Which was conclusively proved the other day by the addition of one more to the list.

* * * *

Lord Mansfield suggested in the House of Lords that responsible politicians in India should take steps to remedy the abuses of the electoral law.

We are sure responsible politicians in India would go further and remove—not merely remedy—that Abuse of all constitutions, the Government of India Act itself.

* * * *

In his speech to the Central Legislature, Lord Willingdon regretted extremely the "calculated discourtesy" that members of the Congress Party had consistently shown to him.

His Excellency clean forgot his own calculated discourtesy to the Congress Party in his Ordinances and anti-Congress orations.

And, of course, he forgot that the "Congress Party" represented over 70 per cent of the people.

* * * *

"When you give your verdict on my stewardship, I would ask you not merely to repeat the catch word 'repression'," said His Excellency.

The verdict, of course, has already been given and the Viceroy seems to be conscious of it too—hence the implied confessions in his appeal.

* * * *

"I would ask you", continued His Excellency, "to compare India as it was in 1931 and 1932 and India as it is to-day.

Hail Hitler! Viva Il Duce!!

And Long Live British Liberalism, Democracy and Jurisprdudence too?

* * * *

By the way, the comparison suggests, doesn't it, not a calculated but certainly a definite discourtesy to poor old, Christian Halifax.

* * * *

In the concluding part of his speech the Viceroy developed a prophetic vision, seeing this and seeing that within a wide focus ranging from the immediate to the remote.

All of which reminded one of Milton's moving sentences in the Areopagitica.

And, unfortunately, we also recollected that Milton was pleading for liberty of thought, expression, publication, etc.

* * * *

"The Viceroy's speech has left an undoubted impression on my mind", protests Sir A. H. Ghaznavi.

No one ever doubted it.

* * * *

The Railwaymen's Federation pleads against further retrenchment on the ground that owing to more than necessary retrenchment having already been effected, the railways were short of hands.

That may be true, but there is a glut of heads. And that, as you know, has to be provided for in any case.

* * * *

Sanctions, going as far, if necessary, as the use of force, should be taken with a view to re-establishing international law.

This unequivocal declaration represents the position of France—but 'vis-a-vis' Germany.

So far, however, as Italy is concerned M. Flandin deprecates "rushng matters" which are only about half a year old.

You may characterise the contradiction as hypocritical and dishonest but it is the true spirit of statesmanship.

You see the "honour" of France is at stake in the Rhineland. It is not involved in the dishonourable desertion of Abyssinia or submission to Italy's outrages on "international law."

* * * *

W. I. A. A. DOINGS

Entries Pouring In For Knight Errantry Competition

—Headlines.

No, it isn't a sort of Automobile Kadir Cup for Road Hog sticking.

* * * *

"As for the European community, it hardly ever patronises Indian shows, to our dismay", says Atiya Begam Sahiba rather complainingly.

But we really don't see why the Begam Sahiba should not, in fact, express gratitude to the E. C. for its kindliness in sparing us "dismay."

BREAK OFF NEGOTIATION WITH GERMANY

Flandin's Proposal To Eden?

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, April 9.

The diplomatic correspondent of 'L'Oeuvre' declares that if there is a continuance of Anglo-French differences at Geneva, most observers agree that the days of the League are numbered.

"Pertinax" in the "Echo de Paris" says, M. Flandin handed Mr. Eden a written suggestion that negotiations with Germany should be broken off and provisions for military consultations, envisaged in the British White Paper in the event of failure of negotiations, should be put into effect.

GERMAN PRESS BITTERLY ASSAILS MEMORANDUM

BERLIN, April 8.

Germany does not reject the French counter-proposals outright, but is willing to discuss them with a view to ascertain what constructive elements they contain, said a high official in the Foreign Office who was interviewed by Reuter.

But he added that the proposals are not much more than a compilation of ideas. They represented no definite system, contained suggestions that have already proved to be impractical and revived the schemes discussed in the past.

Referring to France's question whether Germany has abandoned her claims on Memel, Danzig and Austria, the spokesman said: "Considering all that we have offered, the world need not be disquieted."

"CARRIED TO ABSURDITY"

The French proposals are bitterly described in the press as unclear laid on insecure foundations and not answering Herr Hitler's proposals. Merely opposing to them are the old style treaties which are carried to absurdity.

The French memorandum is described as ill-willed and hostile, and the League of Nation's army is declared as useless.—Reuter.

LUKEWARM RECEPTION IN BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, April 9.

France's All-Europe Security Plan receives a lukewarm reception in the morning papers, which generally urge the British Government to resume their efforts to bring the Powers together for the purpose of devising the European settlement.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that the French proposals, in part, are wholly impracticable. The recent experience in international complications has made it clear that the police force contributed to by all nations is a notion that has only the most remote relation to the actual conditions of Europe.

The French reply throws back upon the British Government the task of exploring the path to negotiation. Until the negotiations can be begun, those several visions of a pacified Europe are as mocking mirages.

The "Daily Herald" says the immediate problem is to prepare the way for a collective effort to incorporate the French and German plans and such other proposals as other nations may contribute into a practical and generally acceptable whole.

The "Times" says doubts will be felt whether all the French suggestions are practicable. Europe can hardly be described as ripe or ready for large renunciations of its sovereignty.

The suggestions as a whole, constitute an elaborate and far-reaching plan, which is not to be met with a purely destructive criticism, but to be examined together with German proposals. At the present moment, however, the immediate purpose must be to clear away the obstacles in the way of discussion of permanent organisations for ordered peace.—Reuter.

GENEVA'S REACTION

GENEVA, April 8

The French plan generally has an unfavourable reception here. It is regarded as visionary, ambitious and impracticable.—Reuter.

NOT EVEN TO PROTEST

Harijan Sangh Chief's Advice To Kerala On Travancore Ban

TRIVANDRUM, April 9

Mr. G. D. Birla, President of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, has wired to the President of the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh advising him to stop protesting against the Travancore Government prohibition order against Temple Entry and sending jathas and organising processions for the time being. The Kerala Temple Entry Committee has accordingly passed a resolution advising District and Local Committees to abstain from passing resolutions protesting against the ban.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS AGAIN

Considers Resolution On Subhas' Arrest

(CONGRESS CAMP).

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The Working Committee met again at 8 in the morning to-day. It is understood that the first item for discussion relates to the Working Committee's resolution on the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose which Pandit Jawaharlal was entrusted with to draft yesterday.

Other items likely to be discussed are non-official resolutions quite a good number of which remain to be disposed of.—United Press.

LORD LINLITHGOW IN CAIRO

CAIRO, April 9

The Indian community presented an address to Lord Linlithgow on his arrival at the station, to which he cordially replied.

After a sight-seeing tour in Cairo Lord Linlithgow left for Suez to re-join the "Strathmore".

GOLD FLIGHT FROM FRANCE

Fall In Note Cover Percentage: Increase In Bills Of Discount

PARIS, April 9.

Gold valued at 1,670 million 'francs' left the Bank of France during the week ending April 3.

The percentage of Note Cover fell from 69.39 to 67.42.

Bills of Discount increased by 1,254 millions and Note circulation by 1,385 millions.—Reuter.

"SAFETY FIRST" FOR EASTER

England In Holiday Mood

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 9.

The King will spend the Easter Holidays gardening at Sunningdale and will attend Divine Service with the Queen to-morrow, Easter Day, at Windsor Castle. His subjects are preparing to break all holiday records. Four thousand extra trains will run from principal London stations in the four days; airliners will fly to the continent every ten minutes and private aeroplanes in increasing numbers will seek beauty spots in Austria, Czechoslovakia and North Africa. Two thousand motor coaches will daily leave London for the seaside. Private cars on the roads are expected to exceed two millions.

SAFETY FIRST.

The Automobile association has chartered aeroplanes to fly on the main roads carrying huge streamers urging "Safety First." Mr. L. Hore-Belisha broadcasting recalled that there were 17 traffic deaths daily in 1935 and killings and maimings at Easter numbered 3,000. He begged each listener to resolve that he would not be included in the number and that he would be specially tender to pedestrians.

The weather is arctic with bitter north-west winds, but hardy bathing belles are undeterred in exhibiting their prowess against the South Coast waves.

BATTLE royal IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1.)

precipitate things by immediately starting for his motherland; but later, after consultation with friends, he felt that it was essential that the indignation should not be pocketted. He again cabled him asking him to come back to India in spite of the order. Those cables possibly did not influence his decision to return, as Subash Babu had started before the cables could have reached him.

WAR AND NATIONAL FREEDOM.

The only speaker on the war resolution was Mrs. Kamaladevi, leader of the Socialist Party. She said that their Party had been trying for the last so many months to get a resolution on war passed by the A.I.C.C., but had failed and she was happy that the Working Committee had put forward an official resolution. Mere passing of the resolution would not be of any use unless it was implemented with action by carrying on countrywide propaganda. The crisis of a war should be utilised for the best possible advantage of the country.

It was interesting to hear the Socialist leaders who seemed to have come prepared with the subjects that they were to speak upon, put forth their arguments in such a way as would easily win over waverers. Compliments to the members of the Working Committee as very clever persons who framed resolutions which looked very harmless outwardly but had enough loopholes to have easy way but were paid by Socialist leaders. But members of the Working Committee were unperturbed with the strong Opposition to official resolution as they seemed confident of a clear majority on the above question.

There is, however, no indication that they would be similarly nonchallant at the Opposition from the Left to the resolution on the New Constitution and acceptance of Ministry, as good number of that who voted with them in the first trial of strength would clearly walk with the Socialists.

LUCKNOW, (Congress Camp) April 9.

Dust storm for which Lucknow is noted at this time of the year, was particularly annoying when the A.I.C.C. met at two this afternoon. Workmen were busy giving final touches to the Committee's pandal up to the last minute. However, all arrangements were complete by 2 p.m. including the installation of loud speakers which helped those inside the pandal to hear the speakers better and also relayed it to the public in the yard outside.

Babu Rajendra Prasad took the chair and among those on the dais were Mrs. Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal, Sardar Sardool Singh Cavasheer, Mr. Moitra, Lala Dunichand of Lahore, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Mahmud, Mr. T. Prakasam and Mr. Shivprasad Gupta. So far as membership of the A.I.C.C. goes, there were hardly 30 present out of about eighty elected as members.

Some were absent because their fees were still being paid and others from Bengal had not yet come in. Certainly the attendance of members look too small in contrast with previous years when the membership of the Committee was not reflective of the strength of the primary members of the Congress. Thus the Punjab, with its vast population, has sent in only one member, namely, Dr. Satyapal which the small Congress membership of the province entitled it to. Thus Lala Dunichand of Lahore and Lala Dunichand of Ambala were present only as visitors. However, as the constitution of the Congress, which reduced the representation to the A.I.C.C. to such a small proportion, has been now given up, there will be improvement in numbers next year.)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORT.

Among the members of the A. I. C. C. were Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mrs. Laxmipati. Acharya Kriplani, General Secretary, moved for the confirmation of the proceedings of last meeting at Madras. This was agreed to. The accounts were next adopted. The General Secretary then submitted the report for October 1934 to March 1936.

Mr. Sampurnanand (Socialist) said that members had not read the report. He feared that the report might have again raised controversial matter and omitted even mentioning the name of the Congress Socialist Party.

Acharya Kriplani replied that he could not mention the name of any organization which was not officially affiliated to the Congress. There was the Congress Kisan Party too. There might spring up a Congress Capitalist Party, a Congress Zamindar Party a Congress Native States Party. (Laughter) and there was the Congress Nationalist Party which ran candidates against the Congress. Such parties could not be acknowledged unless affiliated.

Mr. Sampurnanand said that this confirmed his fear. His view was supported by Swami Sahahjanand the Kisan President of Benar who said that they could not adopt the report without consideration as it might contain objectionable opinion.

Babu Rajendra Prasad said that the constitution required only submission of the report and not adoption. However it was open to them to admit it on the table or throw it out and they could adjourn its consideration to the next meeting of the A.I.C.C.

Mr. Mathradas recalled that the Karachi Congress amended the Secretary's report.

The motion for adjourning consideration was passed by 14 to 12 votes.

TRIBUTES TO RAJEN BABU.

Babu Rajendra Prasad said that this concluded the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. and this body must now convert itself into the Subjects Committee for Lucknow session.

Before laying down the reins of office, he thanked all Congress officials and members for assisting him to bear the burden of responsibility which was now passing to the shoulder of one better fitted to bear it. He assured them that his assistance and service would be ever available to them, unless, of course, issues arose which made them adopt a separate path which he hoped would not be the case. With folded hands he thanked all (applause).

HE BREATHED LIFE.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said that the eighteen months' period of office of Babu Rajendra Prasad was most important. Babu Rajendra Prasad took up the presidentship when the spirit of the people was down and activity had come to a standstill. By touring the country the President had breathed life again into them and had earned the grateful thanks of the country.

Mrs. Naidu said that she had taken a pledge of silence for the session, but was glad that she broke it for a good cause.

Babu Rajendra Prasad came out of jail when the country was terror-stricken the great earthquake had devastated Behar and in spite of that heavy work the outgoing President had accepted the responsibility for Congress work at a time when the country had sunk into a stupor of despair. Babu Rajendra Prasad was the rarest example of self-sacrifice and his work had endeared him to all his countrymen (applause).

Mr. Sampurnanad thanked the outgoing President for the remarkable way he conducted the proceedings (cheers).

JAWAHARLAL TAKES CHARGE.

Pandit Jawaharlal then shook hands with Babu Rajendra Prasad amidst cheers and with folded hands bowed to the Committee and took the seat as President. He read out the condolence message regarding death of Congress leaders. The resolution was passed all standing.

"VINDICTIVE ACTION"

Several other resolutions were put from the Chair and carried with practically no discussion. The resolution conveying greetings to prisoners and exiles contained reference also to Babu Subhas Bose. This portion was deleted to-day, as a separate motion was made owing to his arrest yesterday in Bombay. On the resolution about Subhas Bose Pandit Jawaharlal himself spoke referring to his own conversations with him in Europe on the Indian political situation. He described Government's action in arresting Subhas Babu as vindictive. Incidentally Pandit Jawaharlal mentioned that he got one letter from Babu Subhas Bose very late, though it had been sent by Air Mail. To that letter Pandit Jawaharlal first replied asking him not to be hasty in coming back to India, but later, after mature consideration, asked him to return to India whatever happened. This telegram, it appeared, was not received by Subhas.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The next resolution dealt with suppression of civil liberties. Toth resolution an addition was made by making references to the application of measures like Criminal Tribes Act and Foreigners Act to political workers.

The resolution creating a Foreign Department was passed without discussion.—A. P.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS.

Pandit Jawaharlal read a letter recieved from M. Romain Roland and thereupon the Committee passed the following resolution:

"This Congress, having considered the invitation of M. Romain Roland, Honorary President of the struggle against War and Fascism, to participate in the World Congress for Peace to be held in Geneva in September next, conveys its greetings to the organisers of the Peace Congress and its assurances of full sympathy and co-operation in the great work of ensuring peace in the world based on national and social freedom. The Congress is convinced that such peace can only be established on an enduring basis when the causes of war are removed and the domination and exploitation of one nation by another nation is ended."

ANTI-WAR RESOLUTION

The next resolution passed was that relating to the War Danger and opposition to participation in any Imperialist War.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was the only person who spoke on it. She told the meeting that the Socialist Party had been trying to draw attention to the subject for several months and now that the Working Committee itself had officially moved, it she welcomed it. But she emphasised the need for conducting propaganda on the subject if their efforts should bear results.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

The resolution offering sympathy for Indian settlers overseas was then passed.

The meeting next passed a resolution appointing a Committee to suggest further changes in constitution which would bring the Congress into greater touch with the peasants, workers and others. The Committee to consist of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jairamdas Daultaram and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain. This Committee will report to the A.I.C.C. by the end of July instead of June as originally planned.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH BEGINS.

An unexpectedly interesting debate ensued and the best speakers on either side participated, as it appeared to be a trial of strength between the Socialists and the supporters of the Congress Working Committee. The resolution was formally moved by Acharya Kriplani and was seconded by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, both members of the Working Committee.

Mr. Patwardhan led the Socialist attack by moving an amendment directing the Committee that proposal for changes in the Congress constitution which the proposed Committee would recommend should "provide 'inter alia' for direct representation of the organizations of Peasants and Labourers."

MASS REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Patwardhan said there was great discontent among the Peasants and labourers with their existing lot which should find proper outlet through the Congress organization. They must also bring closer the ideological contact of the Kisan and Labour movements.

Swami Sahahjanand of Behar supported the amendment and said that they should insist on Kisan and labour representation through organizations recognized by the Congress. Otherwise reactionary forces might organize rival Sabhas. At present it was not possible for the Kisans and labourers to join the Congress in large number because they could not fulfil the conditions like wearing khaddar.

PREMATURE.

Mr. Nariman said that the amendment was premature and would tie the hands of the Committee to a particular method on the other hand the resolution was wide enough to cover the purpose Mr. Patwardhan had in view.

Mrs. Kamaladevi asked how long the A.I.C.C. was to remain a baby and rule out such matters as immature?

Jawaharlal: May I know who had ruled it out? I have not.

Kamaladevi: It has not been ruled out.

Jawaharlal: I am glad to hear that (Laughter).

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

Mr. Shankar Rao Dev asked what happened to the proposal adopted last time about closer contact between the Congress and the Trade Union Congress.

Acharya Kriplani explained that a graduate in economics was appointed to tour the country and then Labour representatives were invited at the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. in Madras. But only one came. So no discussion was held. Wherever there was a strike, the Congress sent a representative to exercise moral pressure. Beyond that they had not been able to do anything.

Mr. Shankar Rao Dev wanted the Congress to acknowledge in principle that the task of the Committee should be to bring about representation of workers and peasants.

Mr. Avanashilingam Chetty said they must give a long rope to the Committee.

Mr. Balkishan declared that the amendment proposed a change which far from being premature, was overdue. They should get new blood in. A reason why they wished to tie the hands of the Committee was that they did not wish to have the same experience as in the past when the Committee appointed to inquire into the possibilities of the Civil Disobedience Movement produced to report for Council Entry (laughter).

IMPLICATION CHALLENGED

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram challenged the implication in some of the speeches that the Congress, in the past did not represent the masses. Were not movements at

(Continued on page 8).

Eden Puts His Foot Down

Insists On Immediate Cessation Of Hostilities

GENEVA, April 8.

If the efforts of Senor Madariaga and M. Avenol did not result in an agreement to negotiate for cessation of hostilities, the British Government must reserve its attitude, declared Mr. Eden at to-day's meeting of the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Eden emphasised that there must be no further delay and they must have immediate cessation of hostilities and negotiation within the framework of the League.

M. Flandin deprecated rushing matters and suggested giving Senor Madariaga and M. Avenol till April 14 to get a reply from Rome.

Mr. Eden duly observed that there seemed to be no real danger of the Committee being accused of rushing the question.—Reuter.

"EXCEEDING ITS COMPETENCE"

ROME, April 8.

Authoritative quarters insist that the Committee of Thirteen is exceeding its competence by discussing the charge against Italy of using poison gas.

It is understood that a communication in this sense has been made to the Committee.

Rome considers that the only body, if any competent to judge such charges, is the International Red Cross Committee, or the League Council, and if it considered the Abyssinian charges, it should also consider the Italian charges against Abyssinians.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL

Heavy Agenda For To-day's Meeting

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League session was held on Thursday evening at Islam Club under the presidency of Sir Currimbhay Ebrahim, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Jinnah and other prominent Muslim leaders were present.

The meeting discussed and approved the programmes of the League Session which is commencing on Saturday as also the meeting of the League Council which will be held to-day (Friday). The Council meets to-day with a heavy agenda before it. Among the important subjects coming before the Council are consideration of the question of revival of the provincial branches of the League, nomination of the President of the League for the next three years to be submitted before the open session of the League and election of members to the Council, allotted to different provincial branches, in view of the fact that they have failed to nominate their quota.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Bombay Session Programme

To-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

Meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League in the Islam Club at Chowpatty, Bombay.

To-morrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m.

First Sitting of the Annual Session in Pandal near Town Hall.

Recitation from the Quran.

Address of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Invitation by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Permanent President of the League, to Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, President-elect of the Session to take the Chair.

Presidential Address of Sir Syed Wazir Hasan Kt.

Honorary Secretary's Report.

Messages received.

Resolution of condolence on the sad demise of Sharif Dewji Canji Saheb, K. B. Hafiz Mohammad Hidayat Hosain Saheb, Makhdum Syed Rajan Bux Saheb and the Hon. Sheikh Makbul Hosain.

Election of the Subjects Committee.

At 6-30 p.m. Meeting of the Subjects Committee in the Islam Club.

Sunday April 12 at 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.

2nd Sitting of the Annual Session at Pandal near Town Hall.

1. Consideration of resolutions put forward by the Subjects Committee.

From 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

3rd Sitting of the Annual Session at Pandal.

1. Consideration of resolutions put forward by the Subjects Committee.

From 7 p.m. till the conclusion of the business

4th Sitting of the Annual Session at Pandal.

Consideration of resolution.

Election of the one-tenth of the members of the Council.

Election of the office bearers.

Muslim League Council Meeting

The All-India Muslim League Council will meet at Islam Club Chowpatty at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday).

Sir Syed Wazir Hussan will be the guest of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart at Warden Road Bombay.

OUTER MONGOLIAN CLASH

Japanese Communique Explains Magnitude Of Frontier Incident

HSINKING, April 8

The magnitude of the clash between the Japanese-Manchukuoan and Outer Mongolian forces at Taulah on March 31 is indicated in a Japanese Army "Communique," which alleges that a Mongol force, with 13 armoured cars 12 aeroplanes, 300 cavalry and supported by a motorised light artillery with chemical warfare equipment, attacked a Japanese-Manchukuoan detachment which was patrolling the frontier to the southwest of Lake Buirnor.

The aeroplanes dropped 70 bombs and machine-gunned the Japanese-Manchukuoan troops. A Japanese officer and three soldiers were killed. Three Mongol planes were forced down and the Mongolians who lost heavily retreated in disorder.—Reuter.

NO NEWS OF "HINDENBURG"

BERLIN, April 9

No news of the airship "Hindenburg" has been received in the past six hours.

The last wireless message reported that the airship is flying through a sea of cloud near the Cape Verde island.

It is believed that the airship's silence may be due to the height at which she is flying or to the dense clouds.

A later cable from Berlin states: The Norddeich Radio station has re-established contact with the "Hindenburg."

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF CHINA & U. S.

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, April 9.

"A closer working arrangement between China and the United States in the financial problems is contemplated," said the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the resumption of conversations between himself and certain Chinese bankers. The conversations which were initiated by America, and constitute an exchange of information for mutual monetary policies with special reference to silver will continue several days.

DUTCH CREDIT TO FRANCE

(Special Cable).

AMSTERDAM, April 9.

Some colour is given by the presence in Paris of a prominent Dutch banker to the unconfirmed reports of a group of Dutch bankers considering the credits to France of one milliard francs.

SOLO FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 9.

Airman Melrose left Lympne at 05-15 hours, on a solo flight to Australia. He hopes to reach Adelaide before 19th April.

First Trial Of Strength

Champaran, Kaira and Bardoli conducted as peasant movement? What they wanted was still closer identification with mass interest

Mr. Patwardhan: None said that the Congress had not taken up mass causes. We want direct representation.

Mr. Jairamdas said that the idea was to find progressive representation of peasant and labour interests. The Socialist Party claimed to speak for the peasants and labourers. Did they have direct representation for such interest in their constitution (cheers).

Mr. Patwardan asked whether this was a relevent remark. Pundit Jawaharlal said that it was relevent, though he personally did not know the Constitution of the Socialist Party.

Mr. Bishambar Dyal Tripati said that the resolution had used borrowed phraseology by suggesting "closer association" of peasants and labourers and not direct representation.

RAJEN BABU'S WARNING

Babu Rajendra Prasad asked the House to remember the important issues involved and weigh them carefully. Hitherto the Congress had been organised on particular lines. The amendment proposed to alter that basis materially. The Congress was to-day open to any one who signed its creed and there could be no better method for direct representation of every interest in the country. In fact of about five lakhs primary members, about eighty per cent were kisans and villagers and these kisans had chosen as their representatives men whose sacrifice and patriotism had appealed to them. The point before the

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(Continued From Page 7)

house was whether in addition to that method they should give distinct representation to certain organizations. Babu Rajendra Prasad considers this very dangerous because it might mean that such organizations might become so powerful as to overwhelm those who were directly elected to the Congress through the existing machinery. Let them consider carefully before they changed their path and if the amendment was passed, the Committee would be obliged to give such representation instead of treating that as an open question (applause).

Srimati Parbati Devi of Delhi said that the amendment gave the peasant and labour organisation the cosolation that the Congress would speak for them as well.

BETTER FIGHTERS

Mr. Sampurnanand declared that every peasant and labourer would be a better fighter for the freedom of the country, because he wished in addition, to end the exploitation of his own countrymen who received shelter from Government. They did not want the White Bureaucracy to be replaced by a Brown Bureaucracy. Let them admit those who would more honestly represent the kisan and labour interests than those who did so at present.

TANDON'S FLING.

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon said that the previous speaker had stated that through the existing Congress organization only the Baboo Dal (intelligentsia) could be elected. He asked Mr. Sampurnanand whether it was not a ract that in U. P. Labour organizations could elect representative to the Congress organization? But never a labourer was elected. This representation through the Baboo Dal was inevitable until the Kisan and the labourer felt strength from within to take the lead himself. Even Kisan Sabhas having none but Kisans as their executive chose as delegates men from the Baboo Dal. The fact of the matter was that those who moved the amendment had been lazy and had not made the effort to bring the element they wished to into the Congress (applause).

OFF THE RAILS.

Acharya Kriplani replying to the debate said that the speakers had been off the rail. If they began to admit organizations then one day the Vakil Association would seek admission and the other day a Dancers Organization for dancers labour as much for humanity's good as any other labourer (laughter).

Mr. Patwardhan on a point of order: Is not there a convention that a new point is not to be introduced in replying to a debate?

Pandit Jawaharlal: There is also a convention that the President is in charge of discussion (laughter).

Mr. Kriplani said that European experience showed that peasant labour organizations never looked beyond their nose and were reactionary.

JAWAHAR FAVOURS AMENDMENT.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that he allowed a full debate because the matter was important. The resolution merely defined the terms of reference and procedure and proposed to find out why Primary Committees were not working as actively as they should and also whether the door should be opened for functional representation. Though personally he favoured such representation being granted, there were some who felt hesitation in committing the Congress to this departure from the accepted method of representation.

SOCIALIST DEFEAT.

Mr. Patwardhan's amendment was put to vote and negatived by 35 to 16 and the resolution as proposed by the Working Committee was passed with a further modification that the report of the Committee be submitted to the A. I. C. C. through the Working Committee.

The Committee adjourned for tea and when it reassembled the President announced that the resolution relating to the attitude towards reforms would be taken up to-morrow and debated the whole day.

SESSION IN CHRISTMAS

The Committee took up a long list of amendments to the Congress Constitution, summary whereof has been already published. The first discussion was as to the time of holding the annual session of the Congress. For 45 years it used to be in the Christmas week. The change was made at Lahore session. The Working Committee now officially moved that the session be held again in the Christmas week. None spoke against it.

The change into Christmas week was adopted.

One other change made was that the name of the C. P. Mahrati as a province in the Congress Constitution was changed into Nagpur Province. But the attempt of the U. P. delegates to change the name of the United Provinces into Suba-i-Hind (Province of Hind) found the influential support of Pundit Jawaharlal and when put to vote was declared carried by 20 against 16.

Mr. Avanashilingam Chetty from Madras claimed a recount, as many members voted previously without understanding the issue. The President, Pundit Jawaharlal, allowed this and smilingly announced that the verdict was against it, as 27 voted against and 23 for it. The attempt of the Berar delegate to change the name of his province into Vidharba was given short shrift.

A knotty problem arose as to whether the constitution should provide the name of the headquarters of provincial organisations. The official motion was to delete the list from the constitution, but to insist on any changes that would be made in future to obtain the approval of the Working Committee. Recent history of Madras being made the headquarters of both Tamil Nadu and Andhra was recalled by Messrs Sambha Murti and Viswanathan (both from Andhra) suggesting that the convenience of provincial organisation and its President for the year being regarded the main factor. The official motion was adopted.

MANUAL LABOUR CLAUSE

Surprisingly enough the official motion for the deletion of Manual Labour as qualification for membership of the Congress Committee met with no opposition from any quarter and there were only two hands raised against it in a House of over fifty. Result was received with cheers.

Taking advantage of this atmosphere Mr. Patwardhan (Socialist from Ahmednagar) moved the deletion of the other clause which imposed habitual wearing of handspun and handwoven khaddar as qualification for membership of the Congress Committee. He argued that the message of the Congress for Swaraj had spread farther than the cult of Khaddar and it was, therefore, unnecessary to insist on habitual wearing of Khaddar on the part of every one who stood for election to any Congress Committee. The Congress Executive itself had by deleting the Manual Labour Clause got down to the field of realism from the pedestal of perfection and the next logical step was essential with a view to remove the hardship which was being felt by many workers especially in areas where cotton was not even grown.

15 YEARS' HISTORY

Seth Govinddas opposing said that acceptance of the amendment would mean writing off fifteen years of history. He said that Khaddar dress was the only introduction of Congress workers in rural areas and should be retained.

Swami Sahahajanand said that poor people were also taxed by the Zamindar and by Government, and the Congress insistence on Khadi meant another burden. Kissans could not afford to buy costly Khaddar. All they could do was to insist on persons attending in uniform at official functions of the Congress so that the dress once made could last six to ten years.

LIGHT TO POOR HOMES

Acharya Kriplani said that the previous speaker's speech was a reveletion. He had visited poor villagers, as the Swami had not done, and found that Khadi had brought light to poor homes by providing them either additional income or relief from clothing Bill. If the Khadi Clause was omitted, the poor must buy Indian mill-made or Japanese or Lancashire cloth. Was that not helping exploiters whom the Socialists condemned? He found that extremes met and the Socialists had adopted suspiciously the language of Moderates regarding Khaddar.

HINDRANCE TO EXPANSION

Mrs. Kamaladevi said that politicians must carry on the political fight and not attach sentimental qualifications. Khadi had done its part and was now a hindrance in their way in expanding their activities. If they insisted on the Khadi Clause they might even more logically insist on people buying food from certified shops.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said that the qualification attached was not to millions who could become members, but to only office-bearers and by adopting it they would help the poor comrades who produced Khadi.

AMENDMENT LOST

Mr. Patwardhan's amendment was supported only by six members and was rejected by an overwhelming majority amidst cheers.

The Committee decided that all the resolutions passed to-day, except that relating to war danger and Constitution Committee be moved from the Chair in the open session.

The Committee rose at 8 p.m. and adjourned till to-morrow.

The President announced that there would be flag hoisting ceremony at 7-30 a.m. on April 12 and invited all to join.—A. P. Special.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Continued from Page 6.)

gressmen, and Congressmen alone, supported such a motion.

Taken By Surprise

This was, of course, too much; and wild interruptions broke out from the Benches opposite. But no one appeared to be ready with chapter and verse to answer to this wild allegation of Sir Henry. The Congress Party seemed, indeed, to be taken by surprise; for the President treated Sir Henry's speech as closing the debate, except for the right of reply to the mover. It is the established practice, and the President in this ruling was doing no more than following precedent. If the Congress Party were unprepared for this turn of events; if they did not want a division, why did they not provide sufficient speakers to carry on till the hour of doom? If they did not want to take part in the proceedings, as they declared through Mr. Saxena in the course of his reply, why did they not walk out of the Chamber? A resolution like this concerning the most elementary rights of individual liberty, should never have been suffered by the Opposition to be defeated by default; and I was told on good authority that there was every prospect of winning had they pressed for a division. But, strange to say, the Deputy-Deputy-Leader of the Opposition decided, after making that utterance about not taking part, not to press for a Division; not to walk out and allow the "Noes" to have it. The programme was not strictly followed by his followers, some of whom did shout "Aye" when the President first put the question; but they were forced to remain silent when the President declared: "The Noes have it". And so a great question was again bungled by the Opposition. Mr. Satyamurty is, indeed, an easy victim of issuing statements; but until he issues one to explain away his conduct of the case on Monday, he must suffer a mere onlooker not to understand this masterly move of his; and, not understanding the art and mystery of such tactics, to be a trifle sceptic of the wisdom and perfection of such moves.

After this, the resolution about a protective duty on rice would naturally come as an anti-climax. And so it proved except, perhaps, for the amiable Dr. De Souza, who, like the true son of the Holy Apostolic Church, declaimed against birth-control as a remedy for India's increasing poverty. But perhaps, the good Doctor's tirade against "laissez-faire" as "laissez soufrir" might be little better than a cry in the wilderness.

Federal Plan For Muslim Educational Conference

Nawab Of Dacca Urges Formation Of Brain Trust To Speed Up Progress

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Presiding over the Bengal Muslim Conference held at Faridpur, Hon'ble Khwaja Habibullah, Nawab of Dacca said:—

I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for the honour of calling me to preside over this Conference. Your wholehearted co-operation, I am confident, will enable me to discharge this duty successfully. The Muslims of Bengal have entered upon the most decisive and important stage of their national history and this Conference is a sure sign of their revival. It is now time to take stock of the Past and Present and formulate a coherent and comprehensive programme of reconstruction for the future in the fields of educational, political, economic, religious and cultural work. Disorganized work by fit and start will carry us no where. We must clearly define our goal and formulate our programme in consonant with the general conditions of the country and of the Presidency at large. That is the problem before you.

MASS EDUCATION

As regards the objective of mass education and of bringing the blessings of culture to every man and woman of the Fatherland I firmly believe that we can never achieve this end unless and until we fully vernacularize Primary and Secondary Education and make, at least, the former, free and compulsory. The State alone can do it. Education is the most humane and the most important function of the State.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

The most important need for advancing Muslim Education and co-ordinating their cultural efforts is the revival of the defunct "Bengal Provincial Muslim Educational Conference" on a new federal basis. The Muslim Educational Conference at one time was a living body in Bengal. But for sometime past it has ceased to exist and many persons do not remember whether it ever existed in this Presidency. This is very unfortunate. The cultural integrity of Muslim Bengal can be protected and strengthened only through such a Conference.

My plan for organization is as follows.:—The Bengal Muslim Educational Conference should be composed of 4 representatives of the District Muslim Federations and 5 representatives from every Muslim College and High Madrasah in Bengal, 3 representatives from all other associations which are doing religious or cultural work on some considerable scale. The Muslim members of the Courts, Syndicates and Senate of the Universities should be also its members.

There must be a coherent plan like this for the co-ordination of the various educational efforts and cultural activities of the Muslims so that they may be able to review their work, take stock of their position, comprehend their problems and direct their action with a unity of policy.

There is a tremendous amount of unnecessary wastage of efforts for want of co-ordination of the various educational efforts and cultural activities of the Muslims so that they may be able to review their work, take stock of their position, comprehend their problems and direct their action with a unity of policy.

There is a tremendous amount of unnecessary wastage of efforts for want of co-ordination and there can be no coherence and co-ordination without defining the exact scope and real nature of Muslim Education in India. We want a common 'goal' of aspiration and a harmonious 'programme' of work in the field of Muslim Education. This we can get if we proceed on the following lines:—

CULTURAL AUTONOMY

The goal or ideal of all the All-India Muslim Educational Conference should be the 'Cultural' Unity and Autonomy of Muslim India, as the goal or ideal of the All-India Muslim Conference is the "Political" Unity and Autonomy of Muslim India.

If we succeed in organizing Muslim Bengal on this line we will

(Continued in column 4.)

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(Continued from column 7.)

create a formidable power for the Uplift of the general masses of the Province. It will be in fact like the Parliament of the Mussalmans of Bengal. It will give them power born of unity and organization. It will direct the progressive movements to a common national goal of self-realization and national development in its broadest sense. It will, in short, produce a body-politic and a brain-centre for the purposive direction of the progress of Muslim Bengal.

THE COMMUNAL AWARD.

Recently, there has been some talks about communal unity between Hindus and Muslim leaders. This is all right. But it has been interpreted in some quarters that the question of the Communal Award is going to be reopened. I take this opportunity to remove this misunderstanding. The sole purpose of the recent talks has been to explore new avenues of inter-communal co-operation on an economic basis for the working of the constitution. The opening of the question of the Award at this time will be the greatest disservice to the best interests of the country as a whole. The Hindu and Muslim Liberals should accept it as a working basis of their political collaboration at least for 10 years and direct their energy to the economic, social and educational problems which concern the welfare of the people as a whole, irrespective of all differences of caste and creed. That is the only way of appeasement. It is only by working together that they will learn to understand each other and respect the rights of all.

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A Look Round The World

Trial To State Socialism

ONE YEAR EXPERIMENT IN NORWAY: POLAND'S AIR FORCE: AFGHAN MINISTER IN MOSCOW: JAPAN'S NAVY: INSKIP'S APPOINTMENT: FRENCH APPEAL TO ENGLAND

WARSAW, (By Air Mail).

Consequent upon the German re-occupation of the Rhineland attempts are now being made here in the political circles to induce the 'Sejm' to pass laws for the doubling of the Polish air force in order to safeguard its position against any eventualities.

It is believed that the recent increase in the Nazi activity in Poland and the fact that uniformed Nazi Storm troops have of late been marching through the streets of Kattovitz and Posen in the Polish corridor have aroused the Polish fears regarding a possible Nazi Coup d'Etat.

The Kurjer Codzenny declares that "if the Germans fulfilled their threat and proceeded to the fortification along the western frontier, a very small army will be sufficient to keep France and Belgium fully occupied. The bulk of the German forces will thus easily be available for use on the eastern frontiers. Such a possibility creates a new situation as Poland's safety is in serious peril."

Russo-Afghan Pact To Be Enlarged?

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail.)

It is rumoured in the diplomatic circles that the main purpose of Mr. Faiz Mohammed Khan, the Afghan Minister's visit to Moscow is to enlarge the scope of the treaty of mutual friendship recently signed by the two Powers Mr. Faiz Mohammed Khan, has accordingly received great ovation from the Soviet authorities.

Commenting on the rumours, the Pravda hopes that the economic and political relations that have bound the two countries for the last many years, and that have recently been sealed by the treaty of mutual friendship may be still further strengthened for the benefit of both parties.

Japan To Increase Its Navy

TOKYO (By Air Mail).

According to the Asahi Shinphun, Admiral Nagano has decided to press the cabinet for sweeping measures of naval expansion as a counter-reply to the recent announcement of the United States for increase in naval expenditure.

"Japan," declares the Journal, ranks third among the Maritime Powers with approximately 4.7 million tons of shipping.

One of its advantages over its competitors, however, is that while the United States have 2-4 millions tons of tied-up vessels and Great Britain 962,000," the total tied-up vessels of Japan amount only to 16,000 tons.

Opposition To Inskip's Appointment

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

'Sir Thomas Inskip's appointment to the post of Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence has produced a revolt in the Conservative circles and has deeply disappointed a great many of Mr. Baldwin's supporters who do not believe, that Sir Thomas inspite of his many good qualities is suitable for the post," writes the Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Baldwin, it is declared, has not realised that the House wanted a genuine co-ordination of defence and not simply the appointment of a 'Service relations officer.'

It is understood that an attempt was made in the House of Commons to draw up a memorandum against Sir Thomas's appointment.

The move however ended in a fiasco, as the majority of the members were not prepared to embarrass Mr. Baldwin at a crucial moment like the present."

Move For State-Socialism In Norway

OSLO (By Air Mail.)

According to the Dagens Nyheder, the Norwegian Socialist Government have placed a new proposal before the Parliament which if voted will place the entire economic activity of the country under its direct control.

It is understood that the majority of the members are already in the proposed measure which recommends the creation of a Supreme Economic Council for the complete supervision and control of all trusts, cartels and other organisations responsible for the production of economic commodities. The council will determine the quantity of various goods to be produced within the country and will authorise the establishment of any new industrial enterprise.

It is suggested that this new scheme may be tried for one year and then continued or suppressed according to the results obtained.

France Appeals To The People Of England

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

A pathetic appeal is made to the people of England by M. Flandin, the French Foreign Minister in an interview to M. Louis Gillet of the French Academy.

"England must realise," he declares, "that the day when, step by step, the litigations between France and Germany should have disappeared with the last remains of the Treaty of Versailles and nothing more should have been left of our position of 1918, England's support would lose all the value which it now possesses and would hardly be necessary.

"The Franco-British Entente would, indeed, hardly survive if we were to remain alone in the cause which we are defending for the sake of all nations.

"I am pursuaded to think—and it is my firm conviction that a rapproachment between our two countries alone can be the safest guarantee of world peace.

"We are the two last nations that have preserved the notions of human dignity and freedom—values which are the very basis of civilisation. Therein lies a strong bond that should not be broken.

"Nothing in the world would induce me to sever friendship with England for. It would mean a weakening of democratic forces and a diminution of moral capital that would cost a great deal to the world."

Bose's Arrest Is Attack On Civil Liberties

ORGANISATION OF MASSES FOR FREEDOM IS THE ONLY REMEDY

At a mammoth meeting at Chowpatty held under the joint auspices of the Congress Socialist Party and the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress resolutions condemning the arrest of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and recommending that an anti-imperialist programme should be adopted at Lucknow to achieve complete Independence when alone civil liberties would be restored in India, were passed.

Another resolution urging ban on office-acceptance and advocating a programme for one masses was also passed.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami presided over the meeting

Mr. Narayanswami said that in condemning the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, they were condemning the basis of the entire system of Government. That such repression of those who stood for the complete freedom of the country should precede the introduction of the New Constitution was significant. In the circumstances the Congress which meets at Lucknow should declare on a policy of no truck with the Reforms Scheme and should launch a programme which would result in effectively wrecking it. The question was of the forces of freedom being arrayed against those of India's subjection.

ARREST CONDEMNED.

Mr. D. L. Pathak, General Secretary B. P. T. U. C. moved the following resolution: "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of Congress Socialist Party and B. P. T. U. C. strongly condemns the arrest of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on landing in Bombay after a long stay abroad due to sickness.

"This meeting emphatically declares that the arrest of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose is a calculated attack on the freedom of any fighter for the Independence of India."

He said that Subhas Chandra Bose returned to India after a long absence from abroad where he had been to recoup his health and it was regrettable that he should have been arrested when he had not completely recovered yet, but returned to do his duty by the country, Mr. Subhas was a Left-wing leader, who espoused the cause of the workers, peasants and middle-classes.

It was incumbent on them to carry on the anti-imperialist fight for which he and they stood.

Mr. D. B. Karnik supported the resolution. He said the arrest of Subhas was an attack on the civil liberties of the people.

NO OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Madan Shetty who followed moved the following resolution: "This meeting declares its conviction that suppression of civil liberty is the basis of Imperialist Rule and that only the attainment of "Purna Swaraj" of the country can restore civil liberties and respect for the citizen.

"This meeting, therefore, calls upon the Indian National Congress at Lucknow to chalk out an anti-imperialist programme by declaring a ban on office acceptance and the country's determination to wreck the constitution by the orgainsation of the masses."

Mr. Shetty asked why Subhas should be arrested under Regulation III of 1818? If there was anything against him, why should he not be prosecuted under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and why should an open trial be denied to him?

Mr. D. S. Valdya said there was no use of empty demonstrations without any sanctions behind. Only the organisation of the workers would achieve their end. That the workers and masses were behind the Congress was demonstrated by 10,000 people assembled when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived, and the three lakhs that mustered strong at Lucknow at the time of the presidential procession.

Mr. Bhise also spoke. Both the resolutions were unanimously passed.

CALCUTTA OBSERVES HARTAL

Liberal Leader Protests Against Bose's Arrest

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Mr J. N. Basu, M.L.C. Liberal Leader in a press interview said that the political atmosphere in India for sometime past could be said to have been normal. To use extraordinary measures at this juncture was likely to introduce a strong element of suspicion when a spirit of mutual trust was growing, and to create a strong factor of discontent.

"It may be that Government have evidence regarding Mr. Subhas Bose which, according to them, will render it dangerous to the community to allow him freedom of action and speech. But Mr. Bose belongs to the Congress which is a political organisation and not found to be unlawful. His activities are now mainly for the furtherance of the policy of that organisation whatever his activities might have been years ago. I do not agree with the politics of Mr. Bose but I do not see why he should not have the ordinary liberty of a citizen of his country, if he is not concerned with criminal movements such as murder and robbery.

As a protest against the arrest of Mr. Subhas Bose almost all the Indian business houses in the city observed a hartal until this afternoon.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PROTEST

CALCUTTA, April 9.

An emphatic protest against the arrest of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and his detention without trial was voiced at a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Calcutta held this evening at Shraddhanand Park, Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee presiding.

A resolution was adopted recording protest against the arrest of Mr. Bose as in opinion of the meeting, his arrest was clear violation of the individual right to advocate freely and legitimately the demand for the freedom of Motherland.—United Press.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

Aldermen Elected

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Dr. K. S. Ray, Hon. B. K. Basu, F. Rooney, Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Haji Mohammed Akbar were elected Aldermen of the Calcutta Corporation to-day. The first named, who was defeated in the recent elections, obtained the highest number of votes.

Of the 41 candidates about 21, including Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, both ex-Mayors, had withdrawn.

Notable among the defeated candidates for Aldermenship are Mr. J. C. Gupta, Nationalist Con-

(Continued on page 10, col. 5.)

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Regulations That Are Disgrace To Civilization

Satyamurti Pleads For Repeal Of Repressive Laws

STRONG CASE FOR PRESS FETTERS' REMOVAL

NEW DELHI, April 9.

After interpellations in the Assembly to-day Mr. S. Satyamurthi resumed his unfinished speech on the motion to refer his bill to repeal and amend certain Repressive Laws to a select committee. His desk was arrayed over with two dozen thick volumes of law books and old debates and there was every indication that the debate would not be concluded to-day but would be continued at the Simla session.

WHAT IS SEDITION?

Mr. S. Satyamurthi's speech has extracts from Law Reports to show that the attribution of improper and dishonest motives to the Government amounted to sedition and that being the case, he said a representative form of Government could not be maintained in India for nobody dare attribute dishonest motives and doings to the actions of a ministry. In other words, in India, unlike other countries having a representative form of Government one could, under the law, only attribute good motives and doings to the ministry and thus never be able to replace it. His speech was not finished when the House adjourned for lunch.

MARATHON PERFORMANCE.

Mr. S. Satyamurti's speech has proved a marathon performance. He has spoken for four hours and is still continuing.

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, when the clock struck four remarked "hear, hear."

Mr. Satyamurthi was taken aback and asked: What was that interjection for?

Sir Henry: You have completed four hours.

Mr. Satyamurthi rejoined: Are you convinced?

Sir Henry: No.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Then what is the use. However, I am only following the performance of your colleague, Sir N. N. Sircar.

Sir N. N. Sircar: You have far outdone me. (Laughter).

MAGISTRATES AND MACHINES.

Mr. Satyamurthi copiously quoted from Law Reports and argued that it was not just, commonsense or honest to proceed against a person simply because the executive suspected he was acting with the intention of promoting physical force or violence or public disorder. If the seditious section in the I. P. C. were administered strictly, there would not be a single writer left in the country. He challenged the Government to quote even a single recent case in English jurisprudence where a person was convicted on this plea. In India magistrates had become merely signing machines when a Police statement was placed before them. He emphasised that magisterial orders must be based on proper evidence.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT ECHO.

As for Section 144, Mr. Satyamurthi contended that it was constantly abused. Even such innocent acts as the wearing of Gandhi Caps or Swadeshi propaganda came to be dealt with under this Section and he quoted the famous Guntoor Case in which Section 144 was promulgated banning the Gandhi Cap as a symbol of Mr. Gandhi's movement. He pointed out that even under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact the representative of the Crown in India, namely Lord Irwin, had accepted peaceful picketing as legal. He urged that "exparte" orders under Section 144 should not remain in force beyond 48 hours.

Some amusement was caused when Mr. F. E. James followed by two peons with more than a dozen volumes entered the Chamber and littered them on his desk and it appeared that he was taking laborate notes from them to reply to Mr. Satyamurti equally lengthily.

THOSE REGULATIONS.

Mr. Satyamurti proceeding dealt with the repressive laws enacted since 1818, and declared that the Bengal, Madras and Bombay State Prisoners Regulations had no right to exist on the Statute Book. He mentioned the cases of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and the Maharaja of Nabha who had been interned for the last eight years without legal sanction and also Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's arrest yesterday. Quoting the preamble and a Section in the Regulation he asked foreign relations with what country would be endangered if these persons were free? He particularly asked why periodical visitors to State Prisoners were repealed in the case of the Madras Regulation?

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENTS.

Referring to the Moplah Outrages Act of 1859 (?) Mr. Satyamurti declared it was a piece of enactment of which every civilised Government should be ashamed. Vicarious punishments under this enactment, such as the penalization of the whole population of a village or a town for the offence of one man, was the worst injustice. He declared that the Moplahs were a race of hard-working, proud and brave people and it was a blot that such an enactment was kept on the Statute Book stigmatising the entire community on indulging in murderous outrages. Government ought to take steps to make them law-abiding citizens by giving proper education. He referred in similar terms to the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act of 1867, which was even wider in its application.

Sir Henry Craik was seen to nod his head which made Mr. Satyamurti to ask: "Then why have it on the Statute Book?

Sir Henry Craik: "I don't mind if it is repealed."

Mr. Satyamurti: "I am glad the Home Member is agreeable to repealing it and if at least these two Outrages Acts in Malabar and the Punjab are repealed his efforts in bringing the Bill would have borne some fruit."

ILLUSORY PROTECTION.

Mr. Satyamurthi continuing said that the Repressive Laws Committee, which had on it Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, had unanimously recommended the repeal of the Madras, Bengal and Bombay Regulations. The Government, instead of repealing them, had passed the Criminal Law Amendment Act. As regards the Press Emergency Act the protection provided by Section 35 at the hands of the Court to owners of presses was illusory. Sir Abdur Rahim as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court had made out a good case for its repeal in one of his judgments. In England the press man was free and could be tried under the ordinary laws only. Government's argument was that in India they could not get at the real Editor who was usually shielded by a dummy. Mr. Satyamurthi said that he was prepared in the Select Committee to empower the Courts to get at the real culprit.

PRINCES PROTECTION ACT.

As regards the States Protection Act he pointed out to Section 125 and 126 I. P. C. and asked in the face of these Sections where was the necessity of enacting this Bill? If the coming Federation had any meaning, it certainly ought not to be disfigured at its very inception by the continuance of the Indian States Protection Act which was against British Indians and not against State Indians.

Turning to the batch of Bengal Laws which the Bill sought to repeal, Mr. Satyamurthi said that all the laws were based on mistrust. He deplored the Home Member's attack on the Congress. Did he not know that in Karachi a resolution condemning these outrages was passed?

Sir Henry Craik: By a very narrow majority.

CONGRESS AND TERRORISM.

Mr. Satyamurthi: But you said that Congress had not passed any motion. Time after time Gandhiji had condemned terrorism. So long as terrorism existed the speaker was prepared to convert the terrorists to the Congress point of view, but how could he do it unless the terrorists were released? Government, he said, did not take the trouble of understanding the Congress, but knew only to abuse it. Had not the Home Member heard that for condemning terrorism, Gandhiji was bombed at Poona?

The clock struck five, Mr. Satyamurthi now having completed a four hours' speech to-day and one hour on the previous occasion.

The President called upon Sir N. N. Sircar to make a statement of the business for the next week.

Mr. Satyamurthi resumed his seat and later informed the Associated Press that his speech had not concluded. This is believed to be the first time that a whole day's sitting has been taken by one speaker.

The Assembly adjourned till Tuesday.—A. P.

KUMTA: Mr. Gangoli, M.L.C.'s elected president of the District Board Kanara unopposed from Siddapor Ta'uka.

Assembly Questions

INDO-JAP TRADE TREATY

Govt. Awaiting Commercial Bodies' Views

NEW DELHI, April 9.

A number of non-official bills appeared in the order paper, when the Assembly met to-day. The attendance further dwindled owing to the departure of several members to the Congress session. At question time, Sir G. S. Bajpai, replying to Prof. Ranga's question, said that Government had received reports from the local Governments about the failure of crops in one or a successive number of years, and that a scarcity existed in the Khulna and Burdwan districts of Bengal. Information relating to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies had been asked for from the local Governments. Famine relief funds were maintained by the local Governments, and there was no question of approaching the Government of India for sanction for expenditure from these funds on famine relief.

INSURANCE LAW BILL.

Sir N. N. Sircar replying to a supplementary question said it was under contemplation to have a small committee representing Insurance interests and particularly Indian Insurance interests.

Considering the report of Mr. S. C. Sen regarding the amendment of the Insurance Law Bill, the Amending Law would not be drafted until Government knew the views of insurance interests.

Replying to Mr. S. Satyamurti regarding public auction of crown lands in Natal, Sir G. S. Bajpai said that the Agent General in the Union of South Africa had been asked for a report.

The commerce Member told Mr Satyamurti that Government were awaiting the views of commercial bodies before deciding upon the procedure to be followed in giving notice of the termination of Indo-Japanese Trade Treaty or the protocol of 1934.—A. P.

MAKE DELHI MOST BEAUTIFUL IN EMPIRE

Viceroy Inaugurates Lady Willingdon Park

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Lady Willingdon Park was inaugurated this evening with due ceremony by the Viceroy, when the opportunity was taken by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to present a farewell address to Their Excellencies. On the spacious lawns adjoining the tombs of Sikander Shah Lodi and Mohd Shah and the famous Shish and Bara Gambads assembled about 1,000 leading citizens of old and new Delhies to pay homage to the departing Viceroy and his wife, who have made Delhi what it is to-day.

Their Excellencies on arrival were received by Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and Mr. F. T. Jones, president of the New Delhi Municipality. Mr. Jones then presented the members of the Municipal Committee, the Director-General of Archaeology and officers of the Central Public Works Department.

On Their Excellencies taking seats, Mr. Jones read the Municipal address.

BEST CITY IN EMPIRE.

His Excellency replying to the address of the Municipality said:

"Indeed, I find it difficult to believe that the New Delhi of to-day is the New Delhi that welcomed Her Excellency and myself five years ago when I think of the amazing housing schemes that have been brought into being, the development of Connaught Place and Connaught Circus, the Irwin Ampitheatre, the Institute of Agricultural Research and the splendid cinemas and hotels which have sprung up in an incredibly short space of time. And perhaps more significant still is the information you give us that the revenue of the Municipality during the past five years has increased from 3-1/2 to 19 lakhs and the population from 40,000 to 80,000. It will be your constant duty to maintain the high standard which you have set yourselves. We shall never forget you and we trust that this great Capital City will fulfil its early promise and become the most beautiful city in the British Empire."

Their Excellencies were conducted through the park and witnessed illuminations and fireworks. The guests were entertained to light refreshments. The band of the 8th Punjab Regiment was in attendance.—A.P.

A severe storm swept over Jalpaiguri on Tuesday night for half an hour causing considerable damage to the electric supply company and several estates and the telephone lines. No casualty of serious nature is reported.

BOSE'S ARREST IN ATTACK ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

(Continued from page 9.)

gress Leader and Kumar Kartick Chandra Mullick.

SUBHAS' ARREST.

Mr. Sanat Kumar Ray Choudhury, the outgoing Deputy Mayor was elected Chairman of the meeting. At the commencement of the proceedings Maulvi Jalaluddin Hashemy sought to move an adjournment of the House for an hour to protest against Mr. Subhas Bose's arrest.

The motion was, however, withdrawn at the suggestion of the Chairman who observed that a matter of such importance should be discussed in an open meeting of the Corporation and not at a meeting of the councillors to elect Aldermen.—A. P.

Five Hundred Delegates Arrive

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The morning trains have brought batches of delegates and according to estimates over 500 of them have already arrived.—A.P.

HARTAL IN BELGAUM

BELGAUM, April 9.

Hartal was observed on the receipt of the news of Babu Subhas Bose's arrest. A meeting was held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. K. S. Patil when Mr. Shakar Adhyapank and Anandrao Chikodi spoke.—A. P.

BENARES PROTEST

BENARES, April 9.

A hartal was observed in Benares to-day as a protest against the arrest of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose.—A. P.

Bishop Of Lahore Entertained

PESHAWAR, April 9.

The past and present students of the Edwards College, Peshawar, entertained the Bishop of Lahore, the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, at a dinner in the College Hall. Covers were laid for 1,600 guests. Sir Abdul Qayuym, Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad and other prominent people attended the function.

The Vice-Chancellor, in response to the warm welcome accorded him, spoke appreciatively of the achievement of the College.—A. P.

Preferences Circumvented

India Tricked Out Of Advantages And Beaten Down By Non-Empire Countries

Speaking on the Ottawa debate in the Assembly, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Bombay City: Non-Mohammadan Urban,) in the course of his speech said:— "I think there is common ground for all the parties on all sides of the House to meet and I take it that that common ground is the welfare of India. Then, Sir, if differences of opinion are found here, why is it, and what is the explanation? The explanation is merely this that we on this side are considered to be so spiteful that we will even cut our nose to spite our face. I may as well tell you what we think of the people who think like this of ourselves: We think that these are the persons who refuse to guide their footsteps in future by the light of experience. What has been the experience of India with regard to this Ottawa Pact? The plot of this pact was so cleverly laid that it will be worth while to go into its history at the beginning. It was not an Ottawa Pact but you may as well call it an "Ottawa plot".

READ BALDWIN'S SPEECH

Sir, what happened? When the delegates were to meet at Ottawa the Dominion representatives and the British representatives knew full well as to what they were going to discuss and copies of all the papers and statistics were supplied to these delegates six months before. If any body doubts that statement, very well. I would ask him to read Mr. Baldwin's speech made in connection with this. Sir, that was not enough. When our delegates went to Ottawa the atmosphere was one of equality of political status, equality of economic status; all these questions were in the air, and therefore to a certain extent our delegates were influenced by some such consideration as this: "If we give some concessions, it is likely we may be able to get some kind of a better status." We have heard much about the Rs. 20 crores of trade in tea which was included in Ottawa, whereas steel and textiles, which had already got a preference beforehand, were excluded. By this preference on steels and cottons, the great principle that was talked of at the time of this Ottawa Conference that it will not interfere with the protection of industries, had been given the go-bye. The tale is not complete. On the top of that we find that even after the Ottawa Pact Great Britain has entered into reciprocal trade relations with no less than fourteen or sixteen nations. Now an attempt is being made for us to swallow this Ottawa Pact by all kinds of plausible excuses.

BOMBAY MILLS CLOSED.

The other day we were threatened that if we did not, the Indo-Japanese pact will soon be coming. Therefore I want to compare the position of India as compared with Lancashire and Japan. Sir, if the Japanese do not get their textiles into this country, at any rate they are buying 15 lakhs of bales and for these 15 lakhs of bales, how much of their textiles is being imported into this country 400 million yards. Look at the contrast for the goodwill of taking two lakhs of bales more by Lancashire, we allow 600 milion yards, whereas Japan takes 15 lakhs of bales and she is allowed only 400 million yards. Therefore all this threat about Anglo-Japanese agreement does not frighten us, because, looking at it from the agriculturist point of view, I am very glad that the previous speaker said that the question in this House should not be thought of in an isolated fashion but from a national point of view — therefore looking at it even from the agriculturist point of view, there is nothing to be frightened at this cotton question.

JAPAN AND INDIA.

For the textiles that Japan sends here, we are sending our raw cotton. Now supposing that we do away with this Ottawa Pact what is it we are going to be threatened with as far as cotton is concerned. I suppose, 30 lakhs of bales are utilized by our own country. Japan takes 15 lakhs of bales, China takes 5 lakhs, then hardly two or three lakhs of bales are left unconsumed. Before this Ottawa Agreement came, there were many Bombay Mills which were working in full swing. After this Ottawa Agreement and the agreement with Lancashire as my Hon'ble friend Sir Homi Mody will corroborate me, many mills in Bombay were closed. This is what happened to the textile industry after the Ottawa Pact. What is there to be frightened with so far as Japan is concerned? Even from the revenue point of view, I suppose that we will always be having these higher duties on Japan, and therefore, even if Lancashire cloth does not come in, I say more revenue will go into the Government coffers.

INADEQUATE OR USELESS

After referring to the case of tea, Dr. Deshmukh proceeded: So far as the other products and commodities are concerned, wheat and rice industries are in the same position as they were before the Ottawa Pact came into existence. It is true that Great Britain might have purchased 50 lakhs worth of rice, but we have lost more than four crores so far as rice export is concerned. Therefore whichever way we look at it, we find that after the Ottawa Pact came in we have been losing particularly on these commodities to which preference was given, except coirs and rugs. The conclusion we come to is only this, that whatever preference was given to us, those preferences were either inadequate or useless or they were circumvented in one way or the other.

PREFERENCE ABSOLUTELY INADEQUATE.

Take coffee and ground nuts. We were given preference and we were supposed to have rise in the export of these products. It might as well be that we were given no preference at all. After all, if you must give preference, you must give adequate preferences. You will find that so far as this preference is concerned, it is so adjusted that

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 7.)

either the preference is absolutely inadequate or it makes no difference to the export of such commodities. The second way in which these preferences were circumvented were by means of indirect ways that can perhaps be best exemplified in the case of linseed than anything else. It is true that in the case of linseed, England is our best customer. But we have been beaten down so far as linseed is concerned by Argentine and other non-empire countries. I suppose the House has already heard of the drawbacks. On one ton of £ 11of linseed the import duty was £3-10-0 and the drawback allowed was £3. Now so far as linseed oil and other vegetable oils are concerned, we have been practically wiped out of the British market to the extent of 2½ million lbs. though Sir Joseph Bhore thought at the time that all of it would come to this country. Therefore, looking at it from all these points of view, you come to the conclusion that either the preference has been no good or that it has been inadequate or that we have been tricked out of the advantages which we might have got.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

Sir, a good deal was said about exchange. I take it that trade means prices, and prices mean currency and currency means exchange and however much you may hide it from the House or the public, the crux of the whole question is exchange. If the international trade means anything, it means control of the exchange, control of the exchange means control of currency. What is the good of saying we will go into Committees of all kinds so long as we cannot control our currency or exchange.

IDLE TALK

Concluding, Dr. Deshmukh said: "So long as we cannot control our own currency or exchange which means our export trade, it is idle to talk of increasing our export trade and increasing the prices by merely appointing committees and saying, we will consider. What are we going to consider? When the committee sits, what other evidence is going to come forward before the committee? Are there going to be any new figures? Have we not seen the working of the Ottawa Pact for the last three years? And then, in the next two or three months as long as the committee sits, the members of the committee may make their hair grey and those whose hair is already grey may make themselves bald; but there are no new facts. There is nothing to talk about and nothing to control.

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FOR QUICKEST STOMACH RELIEF

Drivers And Owners Present Facts And Figures

Receipt & Expenditure Figures Show Rs. 783 Profit A Year

Another Deputation Waits On Commissioner To Discuss Union's Statistics

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The representatives of the Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union have prepared their figures of approximate receipts and expenditure for a taxi in a year on the basis of the 4-anna tariff, and these figures were to-day approved at a meeting held in the morning at the Azad Maidan.

In view of the Police Commissioner's attitude that he should be convinced that the 4-anna tariff would prove profitable to the taxi-drivers, before he would reduce the 6-anna tariff, the Council of Action after prolonged consultations arrived at the figures, last night.

Besides, it is suggested by the taxi-drivers and owners, this tariff should be introduced as an experimental measure for one year and may be revised if the Union considers it uneconomic.

This noon a deputation has waited on the Commissioner of Police, to hand him over the Union's calculations, so that the dispute should soon end.

Drivers Firm

The strikers continue to remain firm, and a few owners and drivers who had already got their cars tested and passed for taxi-trade, have agreed not to ply them in the streets.

Since such cases have become a little frequent, the owners and drivers decided that such practice of getting the taxis licensed on the one hand and coming to the meeting and offering apologies on the other hand, should be discouraged. One person who had his taxi licensed and tested, addressed the meeting with folded hands and offered apologies.

But the audience, who were apparently aware of what that meant, openly denounced his "tactics" and appealed to other owners and drivers not to repeat such methods. For, according to them, after nearly nine days of strike, none of the owners and drivers could plead ignorance.

Get Back Meters

As it was stated that a number of owners and drivers had already sent their meters for re-adjustment on the basis of 6-anna tariff, and as such action might give rise to an impression in the minds of the authorities, that the owners and drivers would any way accept the 6-anna tariff in the end, the Council of Action went into the question, and it was decided that the owners and drivers who had sent their meters to the repairers for the necessary re-adjustment, should immediately recall them and should furnish the repairer's certificate to that effect.

At this morning's meeting, it was revealed that nearly 75 owners and drivers, who had sent their meters for such adjustment had recalled them, and the letters to that effect from the mechanics were shown. It was further decided that no meter should be sent to the mechanic for adjustment, unless the present dispute was settled.

Taxi Stand At Taj

Representations were made to the Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, that the Hotel authorities should not encourage "black-legging" in their premises.

It is understood, the matter is engaging the attention of the Directors, as the parking space for taxis inside the premises, belongs to the Taj Mahal Hotel, and has been rented for taxis, on a contract basis. It appears the contract still holds good, and whether that space can be used as a stand by any taxi, is a matter to be decided by the Hotel proprietors.

Receipts And Expenditure

The following is the statement of approximate receipts and expenditure, as accepted by the drivers and owners. Their earnings are calculated on the basis of 4-anna tariff

At the rate of annas four per mile, the car will run 60 miles per day. Daily petrol consumption will be 4 gallons at 15 miles per gallon. Monthly consumption will be 120 gallons to cover 1,800 miles.

The car runs only for 10 months in the year. A taxi will be able to cover 18,000 miles in a year, of which 2/3rd, i.e. 12,000 will be paying miles

	Rs. Per year.
Thus yielding an income of	3,000
Waiting charges will be at least 2 hrs. per day, i.e. Rs. 2 per day	600
Total	3,600

EXPENDITURE.

Cost of petrol	Rs.	1,050
Garaging and Cleaner	Rs.	240
Driver's commission	Rs.	720
Taxes	Rs.	190
Set of Tyres and tubes	Rs.	100
Paints	Rs.	75
Insurance	Rs.	50
Meter repairs ..	Rs.	25
Engine Oil (12 gallons) and Grease ..	Rs.	22
Cushion covers ..	Rs.	20
Battery	Rs.	20
Hood	Rs.	16
Cleaning Materials	Rs.	10
'C' Oil (2 gallons)	Rs.	4
Miscellaneous ..	Rs.	75
Depreciation ..	Rs.	200
Total	Rs.	2,817
Total Profit		783

In the case of an owner-driver the benefit of driver's commission also goes to him. Thus he may expect Rs. 1,503 in the year.

DEPUTATION TO POLICE CHIEF

The deputation of Taxi Drivers and Owners who met the Police Commissioner came out at 3-5 p.m. It is understood there were only a few items over which there was a slight difference of opinion in the estimates furnished by the representatives.

It is understood after further consultations with Government, the Commissioner would give his reply by Tuesday next.

AROUND THE COURTS

The Coroner's Jury returned to-day, a verdict of death due to heart disease at the inquest on Major George Bisham, who died in a room at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the night of March 28.

In connection with a stabbing affray on March 29 last Babu Karda gave evidence, to-day, before the City Coroner.

The stabbing affray was a sequel to a drinking event in which two people were arrested by the Bhoiwada Police the next day.

The Jury after hearing the evidence of four witnesses, to-day, returned a verdict of death due to a homicidal wound on the body of Abu Govind Yesie.

They added a rider that Pandurang Baburao Kadam, the second accused, inflicted the wound at the instigation of Sattoo Gopal Chavan, the first accused. They recommended that the accused should be accordingly prosecuted for murder and abetment.

GOVT. GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

New Civil Appointments And Grants Of Leave

Yesterday's Bombay Government Gazette" announces the following Civil appointments:—

POLITICAL AND REFORMS DEPT.

Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan, Statistical Superintendent, Labour Office, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Labour Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. A. S. Iyengar granted leave.

Mr. E. Mathalone, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. I. N. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. F. Clarke, M.B.E., to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Selection Grade, with effect from 4th September 1935, vice Rao Bahadur Tahilram Dharamdas Vaswani promoted to the Indian Police.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Miss H. V. Twells, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, to hold charge of the post of Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, in addition to her own duties during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Hudson-Davies.

Mr. Tehmas Temulji Kothawala, on return from leave, to officiate as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. J. A. Madan.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C.I.S., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Reforms Department, is granted leave on average pay for one month and six days with effect from 24th April 1936.

Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Deputy Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is appointed as Officiating Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, in addition to his own duties as Deputy Director, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. G. Solomon, from June 10, 1936.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Hirjibhai Dorabji Warden, Senior Superintendent, General Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments, with effect from 16th April 1936, vice Mr. V.V. Nadkarni proceeding on leave.

(Continued from Col. 7).

but the up-raised hand of one of the Pathans, holding a knife from which blood was streaming down, petrified the gharrywalla and the latter leaped from his seat and ran for his life.

The Pathans got hold of the reins and drove down Proctor Road and turned into Grant Road.

Here they abandoned the vehicle and attempted to hide themselves in the compound of Chotani Mansions, but the wild shouts of "packado" "packado" from the crowd led the watchman to turn the fleeing Pathans into the street again.

The crowd was on the Pathans by then and once again two or three men were injured.

Police On Scene

The police who had by now turned out from the station along with some officers, came on the scene and the Pathans were overpowered and disarmed.

They were marched off to the Lamington Road Police Station. The Police thereafter picked up the injured men and despatched them to the hospital.

The newspaper vendor died soon after admittance and another is reported to be in precarious state.

Inquest Postponed

Mahadeo Tanji More, a peon in the Bombay Telegraph Office, gave evidence to-day, on the death of Abu Charan Ruplal Maira, a newspaper vendor, who died in the J. J. Hospital, last night, due to stab-wounds.

He was in his room at Badam Wadi when he heard some uproar, down below. Seeing a huge concourse of people, he ran down.

Then he saw people running in the direction of Proctor Road. Ruplal Maira—whose name he came to know subsequently—was seated on the flour of a Hindu hotel.

Witness saw a stab-wound on his left shoulder. He, then, took him to the J. J. Hospital in a victoria. Ruplal died in the hospital soon after the admission. The Police, later on, came to the hospital and made inquiries.

Sub-Inspector Honavar of the Lamington Road Police wanted time to make inquiries in the case and consequently further inquest was postponed till April 17.

The names of the two Pathans are: Mahomed Sarfaraz, son of Sikander, and Sayyed Ahmed Noor Ahmed.

Noor Ahmed came from the Frontier recently.

The names of injured persons are: (1) Abu Charan Ruplal, newspaper vendor, who later died in the hospital; (2) Atmaram Sakharam; (3) Amritrao Laxumanrao Kadam; (4) Waman Sitaram; and two others, including Police Constable No. 310, attached to the Lamington Road Police.

Atmaram Sakharam, alias Baboo a 'pan' shop-keeper, is lying in the J. J. Hospital in a critical condition.

The assault, it is said, was a sequel to an alleged jealousy between two ticket sellers outside the Imperial Cinema theatre.

Sub-Inspector Honavar is investigating.

ABSCONDED WHILE ON BAIL

Ex-Private Secretary To Maharaja Proclaimed Offender

Prabhu Ganesh Bhargwa, "Chaki," ex-Private Secretary to a Maharaja, has been proclaimed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as an offender.

Bhargwa was doing business in Bombay as an importer of household furniture and other articles imported from Czechoslovakia, and was trading under the style of "Indian States Agency." He was charged with having cheated the Customs of duty money by presenting false invoices for goods imported by him.

He was released on bail and is now reported to be absconding.

On an application made by Inspector Achreker, Bombay, C. I. D. to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom the case was pending for hearing, Bhargwa was proclaimed as an offender wanted by the City Police.

LARGE SAVING IN DREDGING STAFF COST

Dock Scale Rates Amended

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 7th April, 1936, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

A resolution congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoola, who resigned his seat on the Board, the Trustees, on his election as President of the Bombay Legislative Council, and appreciating his valuable services to the Port during his five years' tenure of office as a Municipal representative on the Board.

Mr. G. Wiles, Chairman, was re-elected to represent the Port Trust on the Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Railway for a term of two years.

Mr. C. N. Rich, Docks Manager, was granted leave preparatory to retirement with effect from 6th July 1396, and Mr. F. A. Borissow, Deputy Manager, was appointed to act as Docks Manager, subject to the sanction of Government.

Consequent on the Trustees' decision to convert the hopper barges "Spotbill" and "Widgeon" into drag suction dredgers, bucket ladder dredging in the Docks and Harbour is being entirely superseded by the more economical method of drag suction. In addition to the substantially lower working costs, an annual saving of Rs. 31,000 is being effected in the cost of dredging staff. To give effect to this, the Board sanctioned a revision of the dredging establishment.

Minor items of expenditure were sanctioned for extending the Ferry Steamer Wharf in order to accommodate the larger vessels now berthing at the Wharf, and for an investigation into the extent of lead-poisoning, if any, amongst workmen employed in scraping and painting vessels in the dry docks.

Amendments were approved of the Docks Scale of Rates classifying soaps tone in crude or crushed form for purposes of wharfage at the lower rate applicable to Talc, and of the Chain Testing House Regulations in respect of charges for testing and welding chains. A reduced rate of 8 annas per 5 bales for the carriage of cotton from the Cotton Depot to the Docks, including loading at the Depot and unloading at the Docks, was also introduced into the B.P.T. Railway Goods Tariff.

Bombay Drawing Teachers' Society

(From A Correspondent)

The annual general meeting of the above society was held on 29th March, 1936, in the G. T. High School, under the Presidentship of Mr. S. B. Vaidya when the annual report of the Society for the year 1935-1936 was unanimously passed. The new office-bearers for the current year were elected as follows:—

President: Mr. S. B. Vaidya: Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Y. S. Muley, Mr. S. A. Sathe, Mr. K. N. Patki, Mrs. N. M. Mullan, Mr. V. V. Shevde, and Mr. D. K. Rahalkar.

The Society held an Exhibition of students drawings and paintings in December 1936, in the Esplanade High School, Fort, Bombay. The activities of the Society have been highly spoken of by persons like Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Mr. Gerrard and many others.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Thana sentenced Bhau Bhavani Mali, an excise constable of Shahpur, to two years' jail for procuring a married woman for immoral purposes. He acquitted Bhagya Fakira Tarde a Maratha bricklayer, of the charge of enticing a married woman for immoral purposes.

SALE OF DECCAN COLLEGE

Government Appeal Against Order Of Poona Judge

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court yesterday admitted two appeals, one by the Advocate-General on behalf of the Bombay Government and the other by the Secretary of State and the Director of Public Instruction, against the order of the District Judge of Poona regarding the sale of the Deccan College premises.

His Lordship issued a rule and granted an interim stay of execution of the District Judge's order pending disposal of the appeals.

The premises of the Deccan College were built by the Bombay Government, partly from Government moneys, but largely from the donations made by the ancestors of Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, one of the conditions of the donors being that the buildings were to be used for educational purposes.

College Closed Down.

The Government having decided now to close down the College, they approached the District Court of Poona for sanction to sell the premises by filing the present suit.

There are six parties as defendants, including the Secretary of State, the Director of Public Instruction, the Deccan Education Society, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and the past Students' Association of the Deccan College.

The District Judge of Poona in his judgment refused to grant the sanction for sale of the premises, but made certain directions regarding the disposal of the properties.

Against that order the present appeals were filed, some of the defendants contending that Government were bound to use the premises for educational purposes in terms of the conditions of the principal donors.

Pathans Run Amuck At Lamington Road

News-Boy Murdered And Five Others Stabbed

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A large crowd in hot chase of two Pathans armed with knives through gullies, bye-lanes and the main thoroughfares in Lamington Road Section, panic-stricken people running helter skelter, agonising screams of those stabbed or wounded, caused a sensational commotion in cinemaland last night.

Residents in the locality who had retired for the night, dashed out of their beds, flung open their windows and gazed with horror at a motley crowd endeavouring to hold at bay the two Pathans who were flourishing their clasp knives and injuring all and sundry within reach.

A hack victoria commandeered by the Pathans careered down wildly along Proctor Road when the driver leaped from his seat to safety. Eventually the Pathans were overpowered by a number of policemen at the junction of Grant Road.

Among the injured were two newspaper vendors, one of whom had received a fatal stab wound, a pan shop-keeper, who received a serious stab wound and two others also stabbed by the miscreants.

The newspaper vendor died soon after admission to hospital.

Crowd's Vain Appeal

It appears that two Pathans were noticed talking to a man near the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, at about 10 p.m.

Soon after the Pathans set upon the man and mercilessly belaboured him. A large crowd gathered round the combatants and appealed in vain to the Pathans to desist from belabouring the man and some one picked up a stone and threw it at the Pathans. This appears to have enraged the Pathans, who, it is alleged, immediately pulled out clasp knives and turned on the crowd.

The menacing attitude of the Pathans failed to have any effect on the crowd, which began to close in on them.

The Pathans decided to take to their heels and through the crowd flourishing their clasp knives and injuring some men.

News-boy Stabbed

The crowd pursued the Pathans down Lamington Road and as they turned into Proctor Road, a newspaper vendor attempted to stop one of the Pathans. Both the assailants are alleged to have struck the man and one of them plunged his knife into him and leaving their victim on the ground, entered a hack victoria. The driver attempted to get rid of his unwelcomed fares

(Continued in column 3.)

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty*. Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

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—natural feeding is best.

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OE/198

SOCIALISTS WILL CHALLENGE DECISION

Congress Cabinet's Decision May Be Challenged

MAJORITY IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE FAVOUR DECISIVE VERDICT ON "OFFICES" ISSUE

LUCKNOW, April 9.

Early forecasts of the result of brisk canvassing among the members of the A. I. C. C. on the Working Committee's resolution about the reforms of the Constitution show that dissatisfaction with the resolution is not confined to the minority and that an overwhelming majority of the opinion among the Subjects Committee members favours a decisive verdict one way or the other. However, it remains to be seen whether the leaders' appeal for the endorsement of the Congress Cabinet's decision prevails

A prominent Congress leader discussing the possibilities with a press representative expressed grave doubts whether the Congress executive will be able to avert a reverse at the hands of the Subjects Committee. It now appears that while nine members of the Working Committee voted in favour of shelving the question, five led by Pandit Jawaharlal voted against the postponement and wanted a decisive verdict. So far as the views of the members of the Subjects Committee go, it seems that a majority of them have been elected on the understanding that they would vote for the acceptance of ministerial responsibility wherever Congress could assume office, which means that, if Socialists succeed in getting the question re-opened, a decisive vote may favour the acceptance of office.

There is a section of the opinion particularly from the Punjab which is also preparing to launch an attack on the Working Committee resolution on the ground that it does not specifically state that the constitution is rejected and also for the reason that it perpetuates communal divisions.

Negotiations are afoot to get the Working Committee resolution amended in this respect.

Thus the eve of the meeting of the Subjects Committee finds various forces ranged against the Congress Executive and provide the ground for believing that the proceedings will be very lively —A. P. Special.

JAWAHARLAL & SOCIALISTS

Position Will Be Made Clear At A. I. C. C. Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).
LUCKNOW (Congress Camp)
April 8.

The hold which Pandit Jawaharlal has on the popular mind was demonstrated unmistakably this evening during the Presidential procession. Other leaders found the mob too overwhelming and managed quietly to withdraw.

But the question arises as to whether popular opinon in the country would stand by Pandit Jawaharlal's view or by those of the pro-office section.

The Socialists who were prepared to make things easy for Congressmen find that the Working Committee has given a verdict which runs counter to Pandit Jawaharlal's advice. Whether the President-elect was a party to it, is not known but the Socialists have felt enraged at this turn of events and have drafted a string of strongly worded resolution.

The fact of the matter is that there are certain members of the Working Committee who are tired of struggle and are not prepared to launch another campaign in their life time. To them Legislative activity opens out a programme of work, which from spectacular point of view, holds out an appeal to masses and they think this should be enough for the time being. They represent what Pandit Jawaharlal described to the Working Committee as "hunger for power."

Pundit Jawaharlal would be expected to make his position clear on the resolution before the Socialist press to vote their counter-proposals if any at the A. I. C. C. meeting.

CLARIFICATION BY JAWAHAR

LUCKNOW, Congress Camp
April 9.

The Working Committee' adjourned at noon after passing the resolutions relating to Mr. Subhas Bose and Indians overseas. The Committee reassembles to-morrow morning.

The report is current that some members of the Working Committee suggested that the resolution passed at Allahabad regarding the attitude towards the question of offices be modified slightly with a view to meet the opposition which is is apprehended will be vocal at the Subjects Committee meeting tomorrow, when this question will be taken up but that the suggestion did not catch and the resolution as passed at Allahabad stood. No official confirmation is available of the above report.

It is understood that the reason why Pt. Jawaharlal may make his position clear to-morrow is because in the past, the Subjects Committee always met after the presidential address and the President's opinion was known. This year all the main decisions would have been taken before the President delivers his address to the session. Pt. Jawaharlal's speech if delivered to-morrow at the Subjects Committee on the Central resolution of the session would to that extent anticipate his views on the Presidential address.

ASSURANCE TO SOCIALISTS

LUCKNOW, April 9.

List of speakers on the two sides, has been drawn up for the debate in the Subjects Committee on the Working Committee's resolution putting on the decision on the question of offices. The Socialists claim that they have got the assurance from Pt. Jawaharlal that if necessary he would speak in the Subjects Committee and make his position clear regarding the Working Committee's resolution about office-acceptance, which did not reflect his conviction. If the amendments are moved Messrs. Baulabhai Desai and C. Rajagopalachariar would argue the case, for those who object to the acceptance of the offices are being ruled out from now.

The Socialists and advocates of Indian States Subjects held consultation wtih those Congress leaders who have sympathy with their view and were advised that irrespective of whether the Subjects Committee accepts or rejects their proposition they should fight for their viewpoint and thereby show up the character of men who constitute the present Congress machinery.—A. P.

SOCIALISTS OPTIMISTIC

MOTINAGAR CAMP,
LUCKNOW, April 9.

The United Press lobby correspondent in the Congress Camp gathers from talks that are going on responsible circles that the Congress Socialists will be able to carry their first amendment to the Congress Resolution seeking to commit the Congress to make the working of the new Constitution impossible. Even if they fail to carry their motion in the Subjects Committee, they think they will win their point in the open Session.

As regards their second amendment proposing to rule out Office Acceptance, although they are not quite sure of their position they are full of optimism to carry the day.

For purposes of organising the party whips both in the Subjects Committee Meetings and open Session, the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party held a meeting this morning and discussed the plans.—United Press Special.

ANTI-MINISTERIALISTS TO SAY HARD THINGS

Working Committee Members Busy Disposing Of Private Resolutions

LUCKNOW, April 9.

Motinagar was a stir early in morning, as, when taking advantage of cool breeze a large crowd visited the Nagar. Politically, the Socialists and the anti-Ministry people were busy canvassing support for their view. The Socialists tried to get into touch with Jawaharlal in order to ascertain his views regarding the resolution adopted by the Working Committee, putting off the question of acceptance of office.

The Anti-Ministry Conference held its Subject Committee meeting to plan out the course of action and assert its view-point at the meeting of the A.I.C.C The Socialists too are doing the same. In any case, these two groups even if they do not carry the A.I.C.C. with them are preparing to say hard things in their speeches. Some of them talked this morning with the idea of putting Pandit Jawaharlal a straight question, asking him whether he agreed to support the Working Committee resolution.

The Working Committee reassembled this morning. Its members are busy disposing of private resolution, lest they be charged with indifference to the private members' view. But none of the private members' resolutions seemed to appeal to them as being fit for adoption by the Working Committee officially A.P. Special.

KHADI WORK MARRED BY DEPRESSION

All-India Spinners' Association Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 8.

"The economic depression which has set in since 1931 and which still subsists has affected Khadi work along with other industries", says the Secretary of the all-India Spinners' Association in his report for 1935. He adds that though the complete figures have not been received from the different branches regarding the work of commercial production of Khadi, the information available shows that the production of Khadi through the institutions controlled by the Spinners' Association has been 30 lakhs worth and sales about 40 lakhs. The excess of sales figures indicate purchases from private organisations.

A SWING TO THE LEFT?

Chances Of Socialist Success In Subjects' Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 9.

Motinagar has been resounding with "war" cries since this morning and both sides either for or against the Office question feel that the Working Committee resolution putting off the evil day should be changed immediately. Both parties are marshalling their forces for the "battle royal" in the afternoon when the main resolution is expected to come up for discussion.

It is understood that a deputation lead by Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary, Socialist Party saw the President-Elect in connection with the official resolution and explained the Socialists' position. The deputation also wanted to know the position of Pt. Jawaharlal regarding the official resolution.

It is understood that he as well as one or two members of the Working Committee hold strong views against Office acceptance. The Working Committee members who are against "Office" have, it is understood, advised Socialists and other radical elements to go ahead with their amendment and the situation at present is very critical.

Till now it was expected that the official resolution would be passed by a clear majority in the Subjects Committee. But now the situation has been completely altered in view of the support of the Working Committee members to the Socialist Amendment.

If Pt. Jawaharlal and Dr. Pattabhi speak in favour of the Socialist amendment or rather explain their own personal position which, they are expected to do, and they have enough material at their disposal to convince the majority of the futility of accepting offices, then the pendulum may swing to the left at the Subjects Committee. In view of the attitude of the Socialists and other radical elements who are receiving the blessings of the Working Committee members, the right-wingers led by Sjts. Bhulabhai, Vallabhbhai and Rajagopalachari are sparing no pains to rally round their forces.

IN DELEGATES CAMPS.

I had been round the Camps this morning where informal conferences are being held among the delegates as to what attitude they should take towards the resolution which was not decisive. Of the members of the A. I. C. C. arrived so far, members on both sides are equal and since there does not seem to be a possibility of the left-wingers changing their views at the last moment and the speeches of Dr. Pattabhi and Pt. Jawaharlal might add some more votes for rejection, it is possible that the official resolution would be thrown and Socialist amendment accepted. But a big contingent of the South Indian members of the A. I. C. C. are expected by the twelve noon train, in which case the official resolution would be carried. The position at the moment of wiring is that, there are fifty-fifty chances for both sides.

A contingent of Andhra delegates led by Sjt. Sambhamurthy arrived this morning and stand taken by them on the official resolution is altogether a different one. They want that the Congress should decide the Office question immediately at Lucknow, one way or the other.

"FIGHT STRONGLY"

It is understood that a delegation of Socialists and Leaders of States' Peoples saw some members of the Working Committee regarding their respective questions. They were told by one of them to fight and fight strongly.

It is understood that either Babu Rajendra Prasad or Sjt. Rajagopalachari would move the Official resolution and both Right and Left would move their amendments. Both Bhulabhai and Vallabhbhai on the Right wing and Dr. Pattabhi and Pt. Jawaharlal on the Left wing will watch the development and when it was found necessary they would get up and speak for either side.

Rajen Babu Purse Fund Collections

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 8.

The total purse collection made by Babu Rajendra Prasad during his tour in 1935 was Rs. 89,297. One-eighth of this amount was received by the A.I.C.C. as its quota and the remaining was left with the provinces. The tour was mostly in the Madras Presidency.

"REPUDIATE ALL DEBTS"

Kisan Conference Draft Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 9.

As side shows to the Congress session, two other demonstrations have been arranged, one the anti-Constitution Conference on April 10 and the All-India Kisan Conference on April 11. Both the Conferences will be held in the Subjects Committee Pandal. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President, Behar Kisan Sabha will preside over the All-India Kisan Conference.

The draft resolution of the All-India Kisan Conference demands that the ownership of all land be vested in the people (cultivators and land workers) of India and the abolition of the Zamindari system. They urge a programme of co-operative agriculture which would employ petty cultivators and landless labourers. Pending the achievement of the above goal the resolution suggests the immediate formation of a machinery of peasants to fight for an immediate economic and correlated political demands of the peasantry which, 'inter alia' are the total repeal of the present Land Revenue laws, a graduated tax on the net income from land, abolition of all rent paid to the zamindars, talukdars and other landlords the abolition of all feudal dues in cash, kind or forced labour and the repudiation of all debts owed by cultivators.

Several other resolutions setting forth the demands of the peasants have also been drafted.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELIEF CONFERENCE

Babu Rajendra Prasad Presides

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The amelioration of the conditions of prison life as a humanitarian and progressive step will engage the attention of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Conference which opens at Motinagar under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad on April 12 at 8 in the morning. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other prominent leaders are expected to address the conference.

A number of resolutions condemning Mr. Subhas Bose's arrest, and urging the acceptance of the demands of Mr. Jogesh Chatterjee who broke his fast in the Lucknow Jail on an understanding that his grievances will be redressed, will be moved at the Conference.

It is understood that a resolution will also be moved about the hunger-strike of Comrade Ramsingh and Manjital of Dogra shooting case who are running the 101th day of their fast in Ajmer Jail.

It is understood that the Conference will demand separation of all political prisoners in a separate category but abolliton of all classes amongst them. Other demands relate to better treatment, fortnightly interviews, supply of books, newspapers, bedding, clothing etc.

The Subjects Committee of the Political Prisoners' Relief Conference is expected to meet to-day. —United Press.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR CONGRESS SESSION

Volunteers Hold Up Committee Members!

(From Our Correspondent)
LUCKNOW, April 9.

Sri Prakash, Chairman Reception Committee having surveyed all arrangements in connection with the Congress Session, left this morning for Benares and returns on eleven or twelfth. Various arrangements have been completed but the delay in issuing the necessary permits and acquainting volunteers with the Congress leaders and the members of the Working Committee led to some confusion

Thus, four members of the Working Committee found themselves held up at the gates, because they did not possess the permit tickets, and the volunteers either could not recognise them or insisted that their instructions were to let none in without the permit. This aspect of the volunteer duties is being immediately looked into, as leaders concerned have lodged complaints with the Reception Committee authorities. About Five-hundred Delegates arrived to-day, including one hundred-thirty members of the A.I.C.C. The arrival of the latter was made the occasion for various canvassing by those who wish to challenge the Working Committee Resolution.

BENGAL CAMP AT MOTINAGAR

Rajen Babu's Award In Election Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 9.

Over 20 delegates from Bengal arrived till the morning for the Congress session and a few more are expected to reach before noon.

As the A.I.C.C. meeting will be held at 2 p.m. Babu Rajendra Prasad notified that a meeting of the delegates from Bengal will be held in the Bengal camp half an hour earlier to elect one twelfth of their number as representatives to the A.I.C.C. The total number of delegates for which Bengal is entitled is 61 and with the arrest of Sjt. Subhas Bose it is 60. There has been failure of election in the case of two areas and so the number is reduced to 58. Of this number, only 20 arrived the election of Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, Messrs. Kumar Shankar Ray and Nalini Sanyal was declared on April 6 as void by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Babu Rajendra Prasad heard their cases this morning and set aside the decision of the Bengal Congress Committee and declared their election valid. But Kumar Shankar Ray has not arrived and according to some delegates from Bengal he is not likely to attend the session.

It is learnt that some of those who have not arrived had requested Babu Rajendra Prasad to postpone the election of delegates to the A.I.C.C. till to-morrow April 10 but Babu Rajendra Prasad decided otherwise as the meeting of the A.I.C.C. had been fixed for this afternoon and notified to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which should have held the election of delegates in Calcutta itself.

However for the A.I.C.C. or the Subjects Committee meetings five delegates will be elected out of 18 delegates.

FLAG HOISTING AT MOTINAGAR

Pandit Jawaharlal To Perform It

LUCKNOW, April 9.

It is understood that the Flag Hoisting ceremony at Motinagar would be performed by Pandit Jawaharlal on April 12.—United Press.

"WORKERS' DAY" MEETING

A workers meeting was held on the open Maidan opposite the China Mills, Sewree in celebration of "Workers' Day." The meeting was held under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and was part of the National Week celebration

Mr. Mahadeswer presided Messrs. Kondaye, Kondikar and others addressed the meeting.

The speeches explained the role of the workers in the national movement and said, that the two could not be separated. They said that it was a welcome sign that the Congress Working Committee had under the influence of Pandit Jawaharlal passed a resolu- with a view to establish closer contact with working class and peasantry.

Moitra's Dilemma

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, April 9.

The South Indian contingent including Mr. T. Prakasam arrived at noon. Mr. Moitra, member, Congress Working Committee, finds himself in an embarrassing position in that the Congress President has not received return from Bengal electing him as a delegate and he can not attend the Subjects Committee without being so elected. However Mr. Moitra will attend as a visitor.

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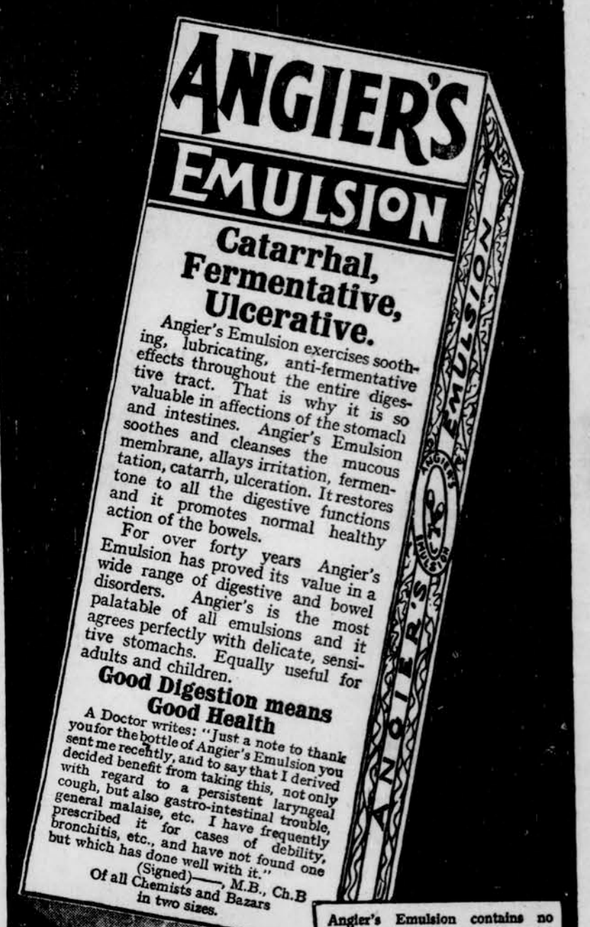

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Working Committee's Resolutions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent decision of the Working Committee of the Congress scrapping the Congress Parliamentary Board has not come a day too soon. The bungling policy followed over a period of one year has been set right and the prestige of the Congress has been restored to it, be it the credit is due to Jawaharlal or the premier body of the nation, the nation's Cabinet.

District Civic Boards have been formed in the Madras Presidency, the brain centre of the C. P.B. (perhaps elsewhere also, who knows). In Guntur, the District Civic Board arrogated to itself the right of selecting a candidate for the Local District Board (Local Self-Government) flouting the benign C.P.B., leaving alone the question of Congress bodies like the A.P.C.C.

In the Andhra District Civic Board referred to, the flouters of the Provincial Civic Board drafted a constitution with the following wording:—

"This party shall select one among themselves by a majority obtained by ballot and the person so selected and no other shall be the president of the District Civic Board on behalf of the party. The same procedure shall be adopted in the case of the Vice-President."

When an amendment was sought to be introduced to the effect "whose selection is ratified by the C.P.B.," was defeated by a majority of 13 against 5.

Now, if the District Civic Boards are established and tolerated to be independent in this manner, they can be only a source of weakness to the Congress and Provincial Congress Committees will be put into the second line, since even the Provincial Parliamentary Board is directly responsible to the Congress Parliamentary Board.

It cannot be understood why there should be any District Civic Boards at all, since the District Congress Committees or Provincial Congress Committees are enough to carry out the electioneering work in their territories.

It is the duty of the Working Committee to direct the Congress Parliamentary activities in case the Congress adopts the parliamentary policy in order to prevent the splitting and frittering away of energies. Otherwise there will be interminable confusion and disruption arising out of this "division of labour" in every nook and corner of India.

It is incumbent in the light of the experience that all those who have the prestige of the Congress at heart should not give any scope for indiscipline in the ranks by setting up autonomous bodies which will only lead to such incidents as instances above. The Congress to be worth its name should be able to carry on its work of whatever nature through its provincial organisations and there should be no parliamentary bodies at all. God knows we have not split the national energy through bodies already firmly established like the A.I.V.I.A. or A.I.S.A. etc. This matter has not gone too far and there is no sanctity about it. It should be clear to anybody now if the Congress as it was or as it is to be is to fulfil its destined duty of winning freedom for the Nation; it has either to live or to croak and there can be no mending or middle way in this matter.—Yours, etc.

CONGRESSMAN.

Provincial Medical Councils

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is well known to the members of the Central Legislature and the public how a toy council under the name of the Indian Medical Council was established some time ago with the ostensible object of serving the cause of the Indian Medical profession and the public. In reality the Council has been merely an instrument for registering and carrying out the mandates of the British Medical Council, directly or indirectly. I do not wish to enter into the controversy about it in this article, but my purpose is to show to the public in general and the medical profession in particular, as to how the Provincial Medical Councils are being worked. Being a member of the Bombay Medical Council, I have some knowledge of the working of these Councils and have been sorely disappointed. The council which is predominantly an official body, cannot claim to have done any really useful work since its inception in the year 1912.

This Council was created under the Bombay Act VI of 1912 and consists of 13 members, with the Surgeon General as the Ex-Officio President, and six nominated members. Out of the remaining six, four are to be elected by the Bombay University Medical Graduates, and the remaining two by all other medical practitioners.

I had moved in the Bombay Medical Council certain resolutions to recommend to Government to alter the constitution so as to make the Council a democratic institution in the real sense and to allow it greater independence in working. The Bombay Medical Council after considering these resolutions for more than a year adopted them and requested the Governor-in-Council to amend the Act, as under:—

(1) That the number of nominated councillors be reduced from seven to five.

(2) That the ex-officio President be replaced by an elected President.

(3) That the number of representatives of the non-graduates i.e. L.C.P.S., etc., be increased from two to four, as the total number of such practitioners on the roll is more than that of the medical graduates.

The resolutions were passed by the Medical Council of Bombay after very careful consideration, and the demands made therein are, it will be admitted, very moderate and legitimate. To the surprise of all however, the Government have seen it fit to turn down these legitimate demands of the Council.

Although the council was formed nearly a quarter of a century ago, its constitution remains uncharged, though the constitution of other bodies and institutions has undergone many changes and have been liberalized to be in accord with the democratic spirit of the times.

I have, therefore, sent the following resolution to be considered at the next meeting of the Bombay Medical Council, to be held on 10th February 1936 and hope that the Medical Council will reaffirm their legitimate rights and pass the resolution:—

"That this Council regrets to note that the Governor-in-Council has disapproved the proposed amendments to the Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912, passed by the Medical Council in its session of 1934.

"That the Council respectfully draws the attention of the Governor-in-Council to the avowed policy of the Government enunciated in Government Resolution of 1864, affirmed by Lord Ripon in 1882 and confirmed in the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919.

"And whereas, according to this policy, the Government have declared their intention to help towards the gradual development of Local Self-Governing institutions in the provinces of India and to replace the internal control by external control and to gradually reduce the latter, so as to give them the largest measure of independence as is compatible with the due discharge of their duties, and whereas in the opinion of this Council time is ripe when the Council should have the entire control of their affairs in their own hands without any outside official control, and whereas the Council feels that it can stand on its own legs.

"This Council requests the Governor-in-Council to reconsider its decision and sanction the proposals forwarded by this Council, referred to above."—Yours, etc.,

DR. RUCHIRAM A. AMESUR.
Karachi.

'Vengurla Ryot's Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In my letter which appeared in the issue of 4th instant of your valued paper, under "Vengurla Ryot's Grievance" the sixteenth line of the second para of that letter should be read as "to make appeals against injustice" instead of "to make appeals against justice" as published.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DALVI.

Hint To Dominions

To The Editor, of The "Chronicle"

Sir.—There are men in India as well as in the British Dominions beyond the seas who earnestly welcome the idea of a British Commonwealth of Nations embracing multitudes of races with vastly different civilizations and colours so as to constitute a single family to belong to which everyone of its members however apart and different, may deem it a great privilege and honour. But this sentiment is only possible and men who stand for such a common-wealth know it—when all the nations seeking to be the component parts of one great whole, behave with loyalty and accommodation with each other. In that spirit only lies the honour which such citizenship implies. Its essential is a mutual recognition of equality and the right to live and let live. Otherwise, the very idea becomes a farce and a persistence therein along with acts of annoyance and discrimination spells danger the magnitude of which is hardly realised. There can be no patch work in this direction. Everyone has to know and understand each other.

The events in South Africa after the war and in other British Dominions, before it, have certainly not been such as to encourage the belief that there either exists or ever yet can exist the British Commonwealth of Nations based on mutual goodwill and accommodation. Admitting the sincere efforts of the Government of India on behalf of its citizens in various colonies and Dominions, one can not forget that most of the Dominions are by no means acting in a way which is conducive either to a healthy atmosphere of citizenship or inter-colonial relations. There was a day when even in India the Indians were the social outcasts and we had the ever memorable 'For Europeans Only' in a number of things. That day has gone This is a thing which such members of the British Dominions, who still wish to treat Indians slightly, should very well remember. They should also remember that India is the crown jewel of the greatest of the world's Empires. Without India there is either no British Empire at all, or, if there is still one, it may as well be like the Spanish, Dutch or Portuguese Empires. Of this one reality the Indians are now fully conscious and those who can still afford to throw stones at them while themselves sitting in glass houses should bear in mind that they owe their very existence as the great Dominions to-day to India. The diplomats and the Military strategists of Great Britain know full well how valuable and indispensable India is for the commerce, prosperity and indeed the very prestige of that country and of the Empire through it The movement to segregate Indians, whatever be its causes, in any part of the Empire therefore, is one which is fraught with very serious consequences. Those short-sighted persons who sponsor these movements, wherever they are unconsciously playing with fire. They must know that the last ten years have brought a nationalism in India which may even become very militant and vindictive if others force it so to become. Here this means what politicians term as 'Reprisals5. Any touch on the feelings of the Indians abroad has now a loud vibration in India. They simply can no longer be unmindful of their countrymen abroad.—Yours etc.,

N. ABDUL QAIYUM KHAN

Pathan Money-Lenders

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In order to attend to my duty, every morning I have to pas Matunga Railway bridge between B. B. & C. I. and the G.I.P. The whole bridge is infested with Pathan money-lenders (the extortioners). There has not been a single day on which I have not seen some or the other Pathan abusing, throttling or lathi-charging one or the other worker going to the Railway workshops etc. These extortioners keep a very vigilant watch over their victims and look for their prey as cats for mice. As these men keep standing on the bridge for hours together, they are a veritable nuisance to the public, specially the members of fair sex. To avoid them some girl students from Matunga G.I.P. side go to Dadar by tram and proceed to Santa Cruz by train. Thus they have to pay more, besides undergoing a lot of inconvenience. May I, therefore, request the authorities (G.I.P. authorities or the police) to see that this nuisance of blocking the public bridge by these Pathans is removed forthwith?—Yours, etc

N. SHAHANEY.
Santa Cruz.

Water Scarcity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Seth Raoji Sojpal has built a number of chawls at Sewri near Christian Cemetery No. 1. As these chawls are situated at a short distance from Moon Mills and the Oil Companies, they are mostly occupied by workers. But the plight of these workers—the tenants—surpasses all description. They are always confronted with water scarcity. Some time, it so happened that there is no water for days together. The tenants have, on such occasions, to fetch water from far off places at great personal inconvenience.

From enquiries, it is found that the landlord is not responsible for this outrageous condition. It is the Bombay Municipality to be blamed. The landlord, it is stated, made several representations to the Municipal authorities to arrange proper water supply by relaying pipes of wider circumference and by increasing the pressure and for that, it is understood, he deposited a large sum of money with the Municipality, yet nothing has been done in the matter. The tenants are suffering year in and year out while the Municipal authorities are peacefully snoring at home.

It is high time, the Municipal authorities shook off their 'ethargic attitude and took prompt action to redress the grievance of the tenants.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

Congress And States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The position of the people in the Indian States is many times worse than the position of the people living under Lord Willingdon's guardianship. Propaganda on behalf of the States' peoples in British India is as necessary as propaganda in favour of India is necessary in foreign countries. Congress may send its spokesmen to the States to educate the people and create an awakening among them. Its leaders who have magnetic control over the masses can find out their grievances and represent the same to the Princes. I am confident that any matter that is sponsored by the Congress will surely carry weight.

The very idea of the Congress taking interest in the Indian States will create great fear in the minds of the Princes. It is possible that on account of this the Princes might hesitate to inflict all the harrassments and humiliations on their subjects which they are now inflicting without any check or fear.

The Congress organisation by taking up the question of the Indian States will be able to convert many more millions of people to its creed and become greater. It is a well-known fact that even this great organisation and its great leaders are not even heard of in some of the Indian states. By championing their cause the Congress will earn the sympathy and admiration of these people who are in double bondage. Thus we see that Congress by taking the question of the Indian states will not only be helping them but help itself also by converting a great number of people to its creed.

Congress might say that it can deliver the people of the Indian States from the misgovernment very easily after getting Swaraj. There are many things about which the Congress could speak similarly but it does not. Is the Congress prepared to keep the Harijans oppressed till it gets Swaraj? Is the Congress prepared to allow the evil of drink to spread until it gets Swaraj? Is it not doing its best to do away with the curse of untouchability and the evil of drink? So also Congress must try its best to help the people of the Indian States.—Yours, etc.,

S. RAMACHAR.
Matunga Bombay.

GERMAN AIR SPORT & OLYMPIC GAMES

(Continued From Page 3.)

be the final competitions with aeroplanes driven by motors.

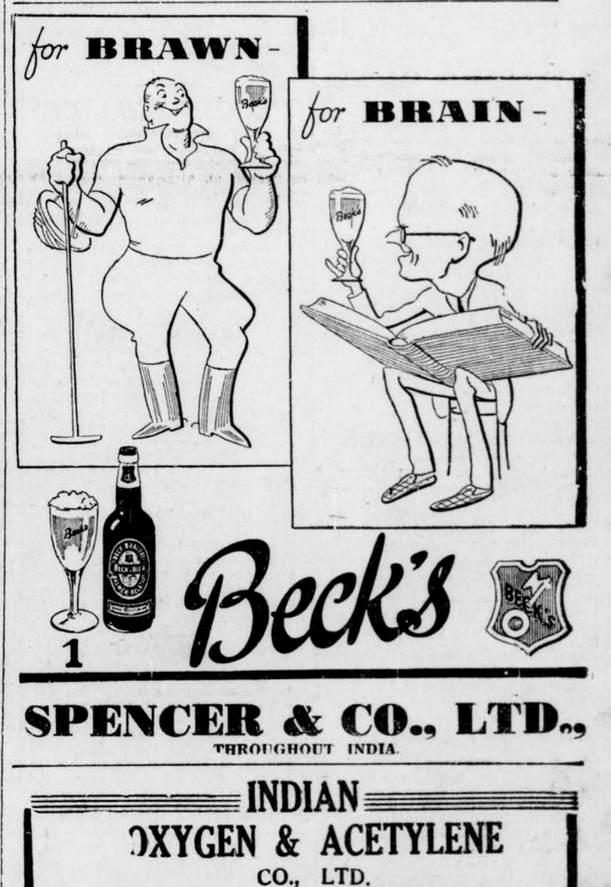
On July 12th the German air "stunts" championship will be held at Munich, and on July 29th the above-mentioned "star flight" as preliminary to the Games. The objective will be the new aerodrome at Berlin-Rangsdorf, which is to be opened on the same day. Here on the following day the preliminary international "stunts" will be carried out, so that the final contests between the 3 to 5 best "stunt" fliers in the world can take place next day for the selection of the Olympic champion. While these contests are in progress, the giant Zeppelin airship LZ 129 will fly for the first time over Berlin and land there.

GLIDING DISPLAY.

On August 1st, the opening day of the Olympic Games, there will be a display of gliding. 12 gliders towed by 4 motor-driven aeroplanes will fly over the Olympic stadium. By short-wave control from the Reich sporting-ground the 12 gliders will then be disconnected from the aeroplanes and make a "flight of honour" over the stadium. On August 4th all sportsmen and spectators will be able to enjoy a gliding performance in Berlin-Staaken, where all kinds of "towing" and gliding "stunts" will be shown.

From August 16th to 30th the Olympic gliding contests will be held over the Wasserkuppe in the Rhone.

The German air-sporting programme for the Olympiad, much of which is due to international collaboration, is therefore full of interest.



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(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Scattered Buying In Distant Positions

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM

Wheat Very Steady But Jute Slightly Higher

BOMBAY, April 9.

On Thursday crossrates ruled quiet

N. Y. COTTON FAIRLY STEADY.

New York cotton was fairly steady with improved sentiment. There was scattered buying in distant positions.

BULLION FIRM.

London gold and silver ruled firm.

WHEAT VERY STEADY.

Wheat was very steady. Linseed was quiet jute and rubber were a shade higher, metals were barely steady.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive in view of approaching holidays. Giltedged securities came under some pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, April 9.

Previous closing	11.03
To-day's opening	11.01
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.02
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, April 9.

Previous closing	5.95
To-day's opening	5.96
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.94
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 196-12
July August	Rs. 199-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 9.

Cotton ruled very steady with improved sentiment but the activity was somewhat restrained by the pending release of the loan cotton by the Government with near positions showing some easiness. Meanwhile weather conditions continue unfavourable delaying crop and causing anxiety with regard to acreage prospects.

Trading in July commenced at 11.01 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. The market was moderately active on some scattered buying of distant positions but near months displayed some weakness with July hovering around opening but the undertone kept steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.02 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(11.29/11.29) 11.32/11.30
July	(10.99/10.99) 11.02/11.01
October	(10.36/10.35) 10.39/10.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 9.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May	(6.09) 6.12
American July	(5.92) 5.94
Egyptian May	(8.73) 8.76
Egyptian July	(8.58) 8-60.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 9.

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 199-8 and Rs. 199 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 199-4 with New York futures 3 points down.

BOMBAY'S EXPORT & IMPORT TRADE

BOMBAY, April 9.

The following has been issued by the Collector of Customs Bombay:—Statement showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold, silver and currency notes (foreign trade private) of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, during the month of March 1936, as compared with the same period of the previous year!

	Mar. 1935 Rs.	Mar. 1936 Rs.
Imports of Merchandise	5,33,61 803	3,79,40,182
Exports of Indian Produce	3,42,00,757	3,75,26 600
Exports of Foreign Merchandise	33,96,695	24.11,488
Imports of Gold	1,93,864	1,68,718
Imports of Silver	60,32 583	65,61,643
Imports of Currency Notes	11,635	27,700
Exports of Gold	4,98,66 694	2,08 42,365
Exports of Silver	38,72.262	1,42,546
Exports of Currency Notes	Nil	Nil

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 9.

Previous closing	4.94 1/2
To-day's opening	4.94 1/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 9.

Previous closing	4.94 9/16
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94 3/16
Difference	—.00 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, April 9.

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 9.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 3/8 and then eased to 4.94 5/16 gradually easing to 4.94 3/16 on the lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.94 3/16.

Franc opened at 74.96 and then fell to 74.94 movements thereafter being very small and unimportant.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 9.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/8d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	20 1/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 9.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10) £7-0-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, April 9.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, April 9. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 7/8)	5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.40)	37.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.93)	0.92 7/8
London on Milan (62.62)	62.62
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 9.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/13, 49/12 and 49/13. The market was moderately active on scattered buying and covering influenced by better overnight foreign cables while improved London cables brought in further support. Prices closed steady at Rs. 50/3, 50/2 and 50/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/9, 34/12/9 and 34/12/9. The market displayed some steadiness on some local buying but the demand was not very aggressive with the result that prices gave way slightly and closed steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/12/6.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 9.

Groundnut May.—			
Opening	40	2	0
Highest	40	7	0
Lowest	40	1	6
Closing	40	5	0
Castorseed May—			
Opening	7	1	3
Highest	7	1	6
Lowest	7	1	0
Closing	7	1	4½
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	20	1	0
Highest	20	5	6
Lowest	20	1	0
Closing	20	5	0

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 8.

May	13.90
June	13.95

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 9.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 7/4 and July 7/1 1/4. Trading was very active on better enquiry influenced by encouraging overseas advices but subsequently showed a reactionary tendency.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 9.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.94 3/4. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any particular enquiry from outside.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 9.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£211 buyers £211 1/4 sellers. Easy) £210 1/2 buyers £211 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£15 15/16 buyers £16 sellers. Barely steady) £15 7/8 buyers £16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper £41 to £41 1/4) £41 to £41 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

SILVER CABLES

London, April 9.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market quietly steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

There were no sales.

JUTE

New Crop April May (£18 13/16 sellers) £19 sellers.

Dunlop April (£23 1/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.

Lightning April (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal April (£14 sellers) £14 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, April 9.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	4	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	4	9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	5	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 9.

Wheat May	4	5	9
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed May	7	5	0
Linseed September	7	8	3

The tone was steady.

LONDON PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

London, April 8.

Manitoba April No. 2	20
Manitoba April No. 1	20/4 1/2
South Australian	30/9
West Australian	30/9
Karachi Peas	33/6

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 8.

July	7.78—03
September	2.78—03
December	2.74—02
January	2.61+01

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	9	3
Shipment March	4	3	6
Shipment April-June	4	3	6
Shipment July-Sept.	4	4	0
Kesar	13	8	0
Saraya	13	5	6
Ramkola	12	12	0
Laxmiganj	12	12	0
Ramkola Punjabi	12	12	6
Captaringanj S.	12	15	0
Sisva Bazar	12	12	0
Harinagar	13	6	0
Javas Spot	3.90		

GROUNDNUT COROMANDAL

London, April 9.

Shelled April	£13/18/9
Shelled May	£14/0/0
Shelled June	£14/3/9

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 8.

May	0.95+5/8c.
July	0.85 3/4+7/8c.
September	0.84 3/4+1c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 8.

May	73 5/8d.
July	73 3/4d.
October	72 7/8d.

Confident Undertone In Stock Exchange

UNITED KINGDOM RUBBER STOCKS SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED

Quiet Tone In Commodities

HEAVY PROFIT-TAKING IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 9.

On the Stock Exchange though the confident undertone was unimpaired, holiday influences restricted business to evening up of commitments resulting in some irregularity.

Price movements were very small although rubbers responded to the forecast of further substantial reduction in United Kingdom Stocks.

Commodities were quiet.

Wall Street opened firm and declined on heavy profit-taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, April 1,	£97 1/2
Thursday, April 2,	£97 1/2
Friday, April 3,	£97 1/2
Monday, April 6	£97 1/2
Tuesday, April 7,	£97 1/2
Wednesday, April 8,	£97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 9. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet with only small business under holiday influences. Giltedged securities were easy owing to the lack of fresh support. Home industrials in general, oil shares and rubber shares were steady to firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/8) £85 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/2) £107 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 5/8) £107 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-1 1/2) 21-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8

Hydro Electric (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (46-0) 46-6

Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (123-0) 123-0

Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (39-9) 39-9

University Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2

Ford Motors (33-0) 33-9

Cable Wires (£8) £8

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9

Camera A (£9) £9 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-7 1/2) 155-7 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (19-10 1/2) 19-10 1/2

Distillers (100-9) 100-9

Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-6

British Celanese (12-9) 12-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 64-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-6

Western Limited Ordinary (26-3) 26-3

Inter Nickels (£49 3/4) £50 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 3rd day of April 1936.

LIABILITIES

Notes held in the Banking Department	25,53,44,000
Notes in circulation	169,83,56,000
Total Notes issued	195,37,00,000
Total Liabilities	195,37,00,000

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,87,000
Total of A.	111,74,04,000
B. Rupee Coin	59,20,23,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	24,42,73,000
Total Assets	195,37,00,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 3rd April 1936.

LIABILITIES

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	7,86,67,000
(b) Banks	34,79,49,000
(c) Others	30,47,000
Bills Payable	5,56,000
Other Liabilities	52,72,000
Rupees	53,54,91,000

ASSETS.

Notes	25,53,44,000
Rupee Coin	5,70,000
Subsidiary coin	2,10,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	62,000
(b) External	
Balances held abroad	22,45,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	6,50,000
Investments	5,06,20,000
Other Assets	35,35,000
Rupees	53,54,91,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 9. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2	£101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98)	£98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2)	£116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2)	£120 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2)	£110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 3/4)	£111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2)	£106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-6)	21-0
Donaro Tea (47-0)	46-6
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0)	30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0)	28-0
Gula Kelampong (26-3)	26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0)	32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9)	58-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2)	9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15)	£15 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (67-0)	67-0
Rand Iman (£8 5/8)	£8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2)	£14 1/2
Goddar New (£10 5/8)	£10 5/8
Moddar New (53-1 1/2)	53-9
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8)	£12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9)	43-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/4)	£8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (45-0)	45-0
Anglo Iranian (95-0)	95-7 1/2
Burma Oil (98-9)	98-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (12-3)	12-3
Shell Transporte (90-7 1/2)	93-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4)	£33 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/2)	£49 1/2
L M Ford (£23 1/2)	£23 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8)	£5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 3/4)	£24 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4)	£134 3/4
London Board G Stock (£104 1/2)	£104 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 9.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 70 1/4)	dol 69 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 1/4)	dol 38 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 71)	dol 72 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 130)	dol. 130 7/8

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Sugars Firm

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Jutes continued to rule steady and only limited business was put through. Coals were steady and unchanged. In miscellaneous sugars were only a feature of interest while others were more or less unchanged.

Securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 104/4; three and a half per cent paper 98/6/6; three per cent new loan 1951/54 103/6 small lot; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/12 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 113/6; five per cent loan 1945/55 120; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/14 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/6; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/5 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1524; Central Bank 32 small lot; Reserve Bank 127/8.

Coals:—Bengal 266/8 small lot; Burrakur 10/12.

Jutes:—Alexandra 147; Anglo-India 377; Belvedere 336; Fort William 259 small lots; Gourepore 594 small lot; Howrah 48/3; Kamarhatty 457; Kelvin pref 148; Kanknarrah 388; New Central 505.

Miscellaneous:—Benares electric Q 15/8 ex div; Bengal telephone ordy 19/8; Bengal telephone pref Q14; Indian iron and steel 8/15; British India corporation ordy 3/8; British India corporation pref 134; small odd lot; Indian wood products 24; Bengal paper ordy 103/12; Midnapore Zemindary 63/8.

Sugars.—Balrampore old 18/2; Buland 13/12 small odd lot; Cawnpore 34; new Savan 13/4; Nawabganj 171/8 Raza 15/14 odd lot; Samastipore 9/9; Murree Brevery 230.—A. P.

That Steel-Shafted Bat Theory Again!

BRADMAN DOES SEND BEST WILLOW TO BE FITTED WITH STEEL STRIPS!

Tom Cook's Tip To M. C. C. Team, To Regain Ashes"

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

England won the Calcutta Cup and Scotland the Rugby International "wooden spoon" at Twickenham on Saturday afternoon. The score of three tries (9 points) to a goal and a penalty goal (8 points) suggests that the result might easily have been reversed. But actually England was far and away the better side.

England's victory brings them level with Scotland in the series of encounters between the two countries. Each side has now won 24 games of the 58 played, ten having been left drawn. England began their international campaign in a blaze of glory by thrashing the All Blacks. They finished it in a mild half-light at Twickenham on Saturday by scoring one more point than the worst side of the year Scotland. And although they won, it was the points they did not score which we remember and not those they did. In the opinion of many, it was down-right bad play that England did not finish with more than twenty points. Any average club place kicker should have scored at least ten points with with the opportunities in Saturday's game. The English goal kickers scored none. Not only did they fail to convert any of the three tries but they missed several well-placed penalties as well.

TENNIS AT HARROW.

Star lawn tennis players appeared in singles for the first time this season in the Herga Hard Court Club, Harrow, open tournament on Monday. H. W. Austin played twice. His first victim was W. D. Westoby, a London medical student, a player with a good idea of the game but no match for Austin who won by 6—0, 6—1. Austin is in excelenlt form and some may think it hazardous that good form is reached thus early in the season, others will be gratified to recognise it so soon in this great player. When practising against Perry he was serving much better, with real severity, and he was killing lobs as they should be killed. The reason for this is that he is now getting on top of the ball—"falling on it" perhaps best indicates the action, he has long known that this was the right method, but had not consistently followed it because he had been throwing up the ball in service at the wrong angle. Once, however, aware of his error, he has been able to correct it.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Though Miss Dorothy Round entered the last eight of the women's sngles in the Herga tournament by beating yesterday Miss I. D. Edwards 7—5, 6—1, her form was a long way below her best. In the first set Miss Edwards took full advantage of Miss Round's many mistakes. The ex-Wimbledon champion's forehand was flawless, but she smothered her back-hand drives, and netted frequently. Miss Round led 4—2 and 5—3, double-faulted herself out of the next game, and then netted for Miss Edwards to draw level. Miss Round started attacking, drove with great speed on her forehand, and won the next two games for set. In the second set she drove more freely on either hand, and allowed Miss Edwards no chances to come to the net.

Miss Mary Heeley, England's No. 1 player of three years ago, played her first game since last year, and after a winter spent playing golf. She beat Miss Betty Smith, of Chiswick Park, by 6—4, 6—3. Miss Heeley appeared to treat the match as a practice. On Tuesday, she reached the last eight, as did Miss Mary Whitchurch and Mrs. J. B. Pittman. Miss Heeley beat Miss N. B. Brown in three sets at 4—6, 6—2, 6—0. Miss Brown played well at the net to win the first set, but Miss Heeley driving deep, kept her opponent on the run to win the next two sets for the match.

There was an excellent match in the men's singles in which L. Shaffi beat A. M. Cunninggim, the American Oxford Blue, by 9—7, 4—6, 6—4. Shaffi won because he was the strongest off the ground. G. E. Godsell and E. Etch also reached the last eight.

TOM COOK'S TIP TO M.C.C. TEAM.

A tip which the M. C. C. team might find useful when they visit Australia at the end of the coming summer in an attempt to regain the "Ashes" is provided for by Tom Cook, the Sussex player, who has been coaching the South Africans. Commenting on South Africa's dismal failure against the Australians, especially after their fine showing against England, Cook said the lack of success was due—with the notable exception of A. D. Mourse—to the impotence of the batting against O'Reilly and Grimmett. Cook says he yielded to no one in his admiration for Grimmett and O'Reilly, but suggested that they were not so formidable as their figures indicated. South Africa's batsmen failed because of their inability to combat the "suicide" leg trap with which O'Reilly gets most of his wickets. When Sussex played the last Australian team in England the policy apparently was not to worry about scoring, off O'Reilly at all (excepting his occasional loose balls) and to get the runs off the others. The result was a total of 304 for 8 declared, and O'Reilly got one wicket for 42 runs in 26 overs.

BRADMEN'S BAT .

A few days ago Don Bradman laughed when it was suggested that he was using a steel-shafted cricket bat. It is now admitted that following this report he sent one of his best English willows to be fitted with steel shafts. Two flat strips of steel I am told were inserted, extending about six inches up the bat blade. The handle was then covered with cork and rubber. He tried this new discovery on Thursday last and hit up a dashing 155 for the South Australian State team against a country side. It will be interesting to see what his comment will be, but at the moment he refuses to say anything other than that he must give the invention a fair test. Enquiries made in England reveal the fact that there is not such a thing as a steel-shafted bat in Britain, nor is there likely to be one this summer. Alan Fairfax, the Australian, who disposes of hundreds of bats at his cricket, was more, cautious. "Steel shafts have become the rage in golf," he said, "so we ought not to scoff at steel-handled cricket bats until we know more about them." Fairfax has certainly never seen a steel bat—in fact, he was trifle scpetical of the existence of such a weapon.

Fairfax is more conceerned at the present moment with a scheme for the development of some new England bowlers. He says that an evening tour of the cricket schools would convince anyone that there are scores of fine young bowlers unknown to country cricket, who could be triummed to Test match standard. His idea is that youngsters from all over the country should be tried, and, say, twenty of the best given special coaching.

AUSSIES' TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

In the meanwhile, we notice that the Australians have already occupied themselves with the task of picking up a team to meet England in the summer. The Melbourne "Herald" suggests that Australia's team will be the same as that which won the fourth Test in South Africa, with two additions. One is Bradman, as captain, in place of Victor Richardson; the other is C. L. Badcock, the young ex-Tasmanian, who hit 325 for South Australia against Victoria and practically won the match off his own bat. This would give Australia the following team to meet England: Bradman, McGabe, Fingleton, Brown, Oldfield Chipperfield, O'Reilly, Grimmett, McCormick, Darling, Badcock and O'Brien. Thus new South Wales would be represented by six players a preponderance which recalls the days immediately before the war, when a new South Wales side, with Trumper, Macartney, Collinss, Bardsley, Cotter, Hordern, Massie, Carter and Kelleway was practically an Australian eleven. Wall and Richardson will probably be dropped. Woodfull and Ponsford have retired. Otherwise, it is substantially the same side that won the Ashes in 1934. Brown established himself then as Woodfull's natural successor as opening batsman, and Fingleton's consistency in South Africa, and brilliant fielding, make his choice automatic.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 8th April 1936, tenders to the amount of £3,750,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 27 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday the 16th April 1936. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Friday the 17th April 1936.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 3rd April 1936 was £1,000,000.

Speculative Buying In New Crop On Unfavourable Weather

Eastern Belt Crop Late Three Weeks

GOVERNMENT LOAN COTTON WILL MOVE FROM 15 APRIL

Scarcity Of Contracts

BOMBAY, April 9

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on unfavourable weather and trade buying. Prices advanced on buying of old crop months by trade and new crop deliveries by foreign interests and commission houses.

There was scarcity of contracts and the U.S. official weekly weather report being unfavourable there was speculative buying. It is said that the crop is late by three weeks in the Eastern Belt and moisture is urgently needed in the west. At the moment the market is under the influence of unfavourable weather reports but it is too early to think of any serious damage although some private cables show anxiety owing to continuance of bad weather. In view of stiff prices of old crop months foreign spinners are buying earlier deliveries of the new crop. It is reported that the loan cotton would be offered from the 15th April.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with July 10.98 and reached the lowest level 10.97 for the day. Later on there was active general buying and prices rose to 11.03 which was the highest level for the day. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 6 points at 11.70c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm on improved buying and closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 11.64c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with July 5.91. There was fair trade calling and local buying of near positions and investment buying of distant positions. Later on there was pre-Holiday trade calling which found offerings light, strength of near positions reflected tightness of spot position. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points and finally closed at a rise of 13 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices gained 7 points at 6.54d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points. At the close May was quoted 5.16, July 5.14 and October 5.13.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also steady in sympathy with firmness in American section. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points with spot cotton 7 points higher at 9.18d. per lb. Upper futures were also steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points with spots 5 points higher at 7.34d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on heavy covering and some improved demand. Sakels futures closed 14 to 35 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 11 to 15 points.

In view of Easter Holidays there was some short covering which gave a firm appearance of the market. The Government's loan cotton release plan is considered constructive but we fail to understand, how prices will be advanced. On the contrary there will be free offerings of loan cotton which are bound to relieve the present light position of spot cotton and we do not care to follow the rise.

Comparative cheapness of new crop coupled with unfavourable weather influenced some speculative buying while spinners being unwilling to pay stiff prices for the old crop months were willing to buy earlier deliveries of the new crop. This state is bound to narrow down the difference between old and new crop months. The U. S. Government weekly weather report was unfavourable and continued unfavourable weather is attracting some buying but still there is enough time for planting, and there being severe cold during winter months, there is no fear of any important weevil damage. It will be advisable not to follow the rise at the moment which is purely a sentimental one and we think it safe to await effect of disposal of loan cotton.

EXPECT SETBACK.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

A further small advance was registered yesterday in the overseas markets on trade and foreign buying following an unsatisfactory weekly weather report.

Last week Fossicks Bureau stated that planting was completed to the extent of only 30 per cent as the crop was a fortnight behind normal. It seems therefore, that for the moment weather is not a very important factor as planting can continue till the end of May.

The latest cable through Reuters reads as follows:—

"Government's loan cotton will probably begin moving from April 15th, under the recently announced disposal programme, say cotton officials of the Farm Administration."

We believe when this occurs, the present tightness in the spot situation will ease and free hedges will appear in the contract market, as it must be remembered that the Govt. stocks of 4 1/2 million bls. and also, the pool spot holdings of about 3 1/4 lacs bales are unhedged. We recommend selling to-day as we expect a setback now that it is known Govt. intend to start releasing their holdings from the 15th inst.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (12-88)	11.03+09
N. Y. July Lowest (10-3 a.m.)	10.97+03
Liverpool July Highest	5.96+09
Liverpool July Lowest	5.89+02

Messrs. Dreenan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Trade buying old crop on months. Commission houses buying new crop months. Weekly weather report unfavourable.

Market is acting well, looks higher.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

Price fixing. Somewhat better demand for new crop. United States Government weekly weather report unfavourable. Continuance of bad weather is causing anxiety. Scarcity of contracts. Think prices will advance further.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:—

Would not buy further at present unless weather reports more unfavourable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from our Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Near positions very firm owing to very little offering from America. Lancashire yarn demand improving and prices dearer. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of a further advance. We would prefer buying the distant positions. Weather is unfavourable for planting.

Liverpool.—Nears strong on acute tightness of spots. Some speculative buying new crops on adverse weather and smaller acreage estimates. Advance unlikely to go far as Government releases overhanging.

New York.—Consider cotton loan release plan constructive. Crop preparations delayed. With new crops at present discounts, favour buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: April 8.

May	11.30+.06
July	11.03+.09
October	10.38+.08
December	10.39+.07
January	10.42+.07
March	10.49+.08
Middling Spot	11.70+.06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans: April 8.

May	11.24+.04
July	10.95+.07
October	10.35+.07
Middling Spot	11.64+.06

New York: 10-55 a.m.

May	11.29
July	11.00

NOON CALL.

May	11.30
July	11.00

N. Y. COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York: April 8.

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool: April 8.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.25
Fine (Good Staple)	5.40
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.55
OOMRA:—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.28
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.58
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.97
Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.19
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.33
Fine	4.45
Superfine	4.57

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 7-5/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 9.

Following a further rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 200/12 for Broach J/A. delivery. There was a marked absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 199/12 on realising by disappointed bulls. Later on the market was steady with scattered covering by shorts. The market opinion seems divided and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range, offering no opportunity on either side.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point and it opened at a rise of one point. In the local market there was limited turnover. The market will now re-open on Monday owing to Easter holidays. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	196 12 0
Broach J/A.	199 4 0
Oomra May	181 12 0
Oomra July	181 0 0
Bengal May	151 0 0
Bengal July	148 8 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 9.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U. P.	...	164	160	155	152	
Punjab	...	164	160	155	152	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	193	190	187	184	...	
C. P. No. 1	207	204	201	198	...	
C. P. No. 2	199	196	193	190	...	
Broach No. 2	...	209	204	201	197	
Punjab-Ame.	...	217	216	213	209	
Surat	...	247	244	241	237	
Rajpipla	...	245	242	239	...	
Navsari	...	255	252	249	245	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.

Bengal Superfine	162/164
Bengal Fine	158/160
Bengal F.G.	152/154
C. P. 1 Fine	198/200
C. P. 2 Fine	194/195
Arvi Fine	194/195
Ellichpur Fine	192/194
Berar Fine	187/190
Khamgaon Fine	187/190
Mulkapur Fine	184/187
Khandesh Fine	180/185
Jalna/Sailu Fine	184/187
Burwah Sanavad Fine	188/...
Mathia Fine	174/177
Dhollera Fine	198/200
Broach Fine	203/208
Punjab/American	203/213
Sindh-American	203/213
Cambodia	258/263
Compta Good	228/233
Westerns	208/218
Miraj	203/208
Kampala	328/330
Busoga	326/327
Manza	303/308
Jagadia Ankleshwar	234/239
Surat	243/246
Navsari	248/250

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 9.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,620	249,679
Central India	660	227,761
Barsi and Nagar	1,553	131,963
Hyderabad-Gaorani	26	29,576
Berar	2,521	269,891
Central Provinces	456	80,369
Total Oomras	7,836	989,239
Dholera	1,289	87,575
N.-W. Provinces	...	61,479
Rajputana	32	59,853
Sind-Punjab	1,874	401,022
Broach	8,856	221,792
Coompta and Dharwar	754	18,356
Westerns-Northerns	5	18,633
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	87	8,888
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,739
Egyptian and African	...	139,687
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	20,733	2,029,772

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,990	331,908
Japan and China	8,564	787,435
Coast Ports	38	21,640
Up-country by Rail	...	127,908
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	29,519
Total	13,592	1,298,410

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool: April 8.

May	8.75
July	8.59
October	8.51
November	8.31
January	8.22
March	8.16
F.G.F. Spot	9.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool: April 8.

April	6.27+.13
May	6.12+.09
June	6.02+.09
July	5.95+.09
August	5.84+.09
September	5.72+.03
October	5.63+.05
November	5.58+.06
December	5.58+.05
January	5.57+.05
February	5.57+.04
March	5.57+.04
April	5.57+.05
Middling Spot	6.54+.07

10-12 a.m. Quotations:—

July	5.91 ..
October	5.60 ..

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 8.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., April sellers 26/3.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 26/6.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 9.

B. C Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D April Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 7/8
Banks selling T T	268 7/8
Banks buying T T	267 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	572
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 8th instant	4.94 3/8
Japan/London 9th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 9th instant	7.23 3/4
Hongkong/London 9th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 9th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 8th instant	74.94
London/Belgium 8th instant	29.20 1/2
London/Switzerland 8th instant	15.17 1/2
London/Berlin 8th instant	12.29
London/Stockholm 8th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 8th instant	4.94 9/16
London Amsterdam 8th instant	7.27 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 7th instant	£7-0-8 1/2
Gold 8th instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 7th instant	19 15/16
8th instant	19 7/8
Silver London Forward 7th instant	19 15/16
8th instant	19 7/8
Silver New York Ready 7th instant	45
8th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 7th instant	5/8 p.c.
8th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 7th instant	11/16 p.c.
8th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 8.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	120 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 8.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4 94-9/13
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.29
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7 27-1/2
Brussels	29.20-1/2
Milan	62.62
Berne	15.17-1/2
Prague	119.43

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 8.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	72
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. 1948 or later	85-3/4
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	97-3/4
Indian Stock, 4-1/2 p.c 1950/55	116-1/2
Consols, 2-1/2 p.c.	85-3/8
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 p.c 1961	107-1/2
War Loan, 3 p.c. 1952	107-5/8
Funding Loan, 1960/68, 4 p.c.	117-3/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	115-5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	14-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	101-1/2
National Bank of India	43-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10

PRODUCE.

London, April 8.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, nominal

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, nominl.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April sellers 30/9.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 8.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	24
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	80
Consolidated Gas	35
American Tel. and Tel.	169
Western Union Telg.	89
Radio Corp.	13
New York Central	39
Great North Pfd.	40
Bethelehem Steel	63
United States Steel	71 3/4
Sears Roebeck	68 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/2
General Motor	69 3/4
Socony	14 3/4
Hiram Walker	28 1/2
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	38 1/2
National City Bank	34 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	535
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
American Smelting	85
Distillers	23 1/2

Market firm with upward tendency.

Total Business:—2 million.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 8-4-36	6675000	4108000
Receipts Yesterday 8-4-36	3000	1000
Exports to date 8-4-36	5125000	3811000
Stock at Ports 3-4-36	2071000	2240000
Stock at Interior Towns	1902000	1490000
Stock at Liverpool 3-4-36	690000	792000
Visible Supply 3-4-36	5389000	5253000
Quantity in sight 3-4-36	11261000	7338000
Quantity out of sight 3-4-36	8984000	7403000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 9.

According to the latest advices a conference took place on Wednesday between the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Mr. Morganthau and the Chinese Bankers on the silver situation and general monetary matters. This influenced active buying of mining shares but China seems inclined to sell silver in London around 20d. Yesterday London silver prices declined 1/16d to 19 7/8d. New York prices were quoted 44 3/4 cents and Montreal quotations showed a rise and a fall of 10 points Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day 1.2 1/2 with a quiet tone in the local market to-day there was somewhat better enquiry for gold following a rise of 1 1/2d in London quotations to £7-0-10. Silver market was also steady on moderate enquiry

	Rs. a. p.
Ready gold	34 12 6
Chaitra	34 12 9
Vaishakh	34 12 0
Ready silver	49 12 0
Chaitra	49 12 0
Vaishakh	49 13 6

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, April 8.

May	45.15—10
July	45.10
September	45.35+10

LONDON SILVER

London, April 8.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-10.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 8.

	£
Copper Braziers	50-1/4
Spelter Hard, Indian Brand	14-1/4
Tin, English Ingots, Liverpool, F. O. B.	210-1/2
Yellow Metal	40-5/8
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	12-3/4

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 9.

London Market:—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£36/13/9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£36/16/3
Standard Copper 3 months	£37/0/0
Electrolytic copper	£41/5/0
New York Market.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33/4/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 38/8/0
Tone:—Firm.	

SEEDS.

London, April 8.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton. April sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Apl.-May sellers £12-13-9.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton. Apl.-May sellers £13-0-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont, c.i.f. ton. Apl.-May sellers £12-11-3.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton. Apl.-May sellers £12-11-3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., April-May nominal 6/10-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., April-May nominal 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., April-May nominal 6/7-1/2.

Cement Shares Display Firmness

CONSTRUCTIONS LOOK UP

Steel And Mill Shares Barely Steady

BOMBAY: April 9.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover. There was particularly good enquiry for Cement shares and Constructions also looked up on active demand.

Tata Steel and Cotton Mill shares were barely steady with a moderate business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

In view of Easter Holidays, there was evening up of open business. On the whole the market displayed steady tone, but general business continues restricted. The Share Bazar will remain closed on the 10th, 11th and 13th inst. on account of the Easter Holidays and will re-open on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay: April 9.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	668 2
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	161 4
100	Central India	216 4
100	Colaba	118 12
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	161 14
1000	Hindustan	1.575 0
100	Indore	54 6
100	Khatau	55 0
100	Kohinoor	183 2
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	5 4
250	Madras United	40 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 9.

Century 160 161

Bom. Dyeing 668 666 667 668/2

Kohinoor 182 183/2

Central India 215 216

New Great 100

Simplex 60

Swadeshi 153 155

Bundi 34/14 35/2 35/8 35/14

I. Cement 457 456 458/12

Punjab 23/14 24/6 24/7

Shahabad 472 471 473 474

Andhra 1562 1560 1563 1565

Tata Hydro 159/1

Tata Power 1487 1483 1486 1488

Tram. Ord 158/2

T. Steel Dfd. 533 535 528 533 530 531

T. Steel Ord. 147/8 147 148 147/8 148

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 169 169/4 169/8

Bellapur 163 163/12

B. Steam 270 271/14

B. Burma 398 397 399 398/12

1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	100 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	1950 0
50	Simplex	60 10
100	Swadeshi	155 0
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1,145 0
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	103 0
25-50	Central	32 8
500	Imperial	1537 8
125-500	Im. Contry	373 12
50-100	India	129 0
100	Reserve Bank	130 0
5	Union	5 7

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 14
70	Gwalior	117 8
160	Indian	458 12
40	Katni Def.	2080 0
100	Katni Ord.	362 3
75	Okha	252 8
10	Punjab	24 7
100	Shahabad	474 6
70	United	118 8

INSURANCE.

10-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	40 14
200	Oriental	4,975 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/6

3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/3

3 per cent 1941 104/1

3 per cent 1951/54 103/10

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/12

4 per cent 1943 110/8

4 per cent 1960/70 113/4

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/2

5 per cent 1938/44 108/11

5 per cent 1940/43 111

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/2

4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 107/8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/8

5 per cent M Deb 1950 115

6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8

6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8

3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/3 and advanced to Rs. 98/7 to close at Rs. 98/3.

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	159 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1565 0
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	158 2
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	225 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	135 0
100	Tata Hydro	159 6
1000	Tata Power	1488 12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	857 8
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 4
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	757 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	28 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	534 6
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	187 8
50	Belapur Sugar	163 12
250	Bombay Steam	271 4
125	Bombay Burma	391 12
50	Bombay Burma Con.	134 6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6-0-3
50	Bombay Telephone	108 8
100	Indian Bleaching	108 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 15
30	Premier Construction	76 0
25	Tata Oil	14 14

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1415 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	140 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1521 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 8
5 1/2	p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 133 July 125 Oct 124 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 199—Liverpool May 6.13 Rs. 68 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 201—Liverpool July 65.96 Rs. 58 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 199—New York May 11.20 Rs. 55 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 201—New York July 11.03 Rs. 47 at Cross Rate 4.94 1/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 9.

	cwts.
Wheat	9,043
Linseed	3,160
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	244
Gingellyseed	946
Groundnuts	8,749
Castorseed	4,767
Rice	30,502
Myrabollams	9,182
Gram	1,506
Joowar	1,991
Barley	76
Bajree	1,258
	tons.
Coal	30

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 7th April	20,190
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,009,039
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,636,972
Increase	372,067

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, April 9.

April (194.10)	195.60+90
July (195.20)	196.10+90
October (195.40)	196.80+140

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5/8 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan. 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, April 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 6-1/4.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1936

Unparalleled Reception To Nation's Chosen

3,00,000 See Presidential Procession

Seething Mass Of Humanity For Mile And Half

City Of Zamindars Accords Unique Honour To Socialist President Of Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW (Cong. Camp): Apr. 8.

The City of Jagirdars and Taluqdars and the stronghold of the United Provinces gave an unprecedented reception to the President of the Congress this evening, when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was taken out in procession.

There was a seething mass of humanity all along the route, which was about one and a half miles long from Amina Baugh to Motinagar.

The reception was specially unique in view that for the first time during the last 50 years, the President of the Congress was taken out in procession on foot and it is understood that in living memory such a crowd had not collected at Lucknow.

The occasion was more noteworthy in view of the unique honour accorded to the "Socialist" President by the City of Zamindars. It is not out of place to state that the seat of Government was changed from Allahabad to Lucknow because it was thought that the atmosphere at Lucknow would be more congenial than at Allahabad in view of the Nationalist feeling there, while Lucknow had always been full of Government's supporters.

Procession On Foot

Long before 6 p.m. when the procession was announced to start from Aminabaug, about one and a half mile away from Motinagar on the outskirts of Lucknow, the whole route was lined up with men, women and children to have the "darshan" of the son of Prince of Patriots who was presiding over the session of the biggest National Institution in the country. Not only were there members of all communities from the city but several thousands from the surrounding villages had began arriving in Lucknow since the early hour in the morning.

Though there could not be any comparison of previous processions either at Calcutta or Lahore or Bombay with the procession taken out here to-day, it should not be forgotten that to-day's procession was any day superior in all ways than the previous processions. There was no coach and four like Calcutta when Pt. Motilal drove in state to the Congress Nagar, nor was there a coach and four as when Babu Rajendra Prasad drove through the crowded streets of Bombay; nor were horsemen accompanying the President who was himself driving as at Lahore; but it was a simple procession on foot and that in itself created very great interest and impression.

Volunteers Busy.

Mr. Sampurnanand, G. O. C. of volunteers, who was dressed in true military form with his Bikaner turban, was in charge of arrangements of the procession and was advised and helped by Dr. Hardiker. Several other officers of the volunteer department were unceasingly engaged in seeing that the procession on foot, which required more careful organisation, went off without any untoward incident.

Arches had been erected all through the route and the road was practically littered with flowers. The police helped a great deal in controlling the heavy traffic and at certain stages stopped all traffic from different routes converging on the route of the procession.

When the procession started at about 6-30 there were nearly three lakhs of people crowding Amina Baug and the route nearby.

Order of Procession

The order of the procession was: Two cavalrymen in front, then the pilot car, then the band in charge of Mr. Mantri, then lady volunteers, then a batch of volunteers, behind them were walking the G.O.C. with his A.D.C.S, followed by members of the Reception Committee headed by Sri Prakash and Dr. Murarilal, then batches of men and women volunteers and behind them marched the President-elect accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Pattabhi, Mr. Gangadhar Rao, Mr. Moitra and others. Behind the presidential group walked a number of Kisans who had come specially to join the procession. Cavalrymen and cyclists were posted at a distance of every hundred yards to control the huge crowds and when the procession had not reached more than a furlong, it was found that the crowd was beyond control. Pt. Jawaharlal immediately made a cavalryman get down from his horse and rode upon it to the enthusiasm of men, women and children, many of whom were looking down at the procession from Balconies.

By 7-30 the procession reached Motinagar with Pt. Jawaharlal loaded with garlands though seated on horseback. Though the crowd controlling could not be as effective as was expected, traffic control by Congress volunteers was really very good and was greatly responsible for making the procession a very successful one.

AWARD ISSUE TO FORE AGAIN

Attempts Made To Modify Congress Policy On Question

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The "United Press" understands that attempts are being made to re-open the Communal Award issue before the Congress Working Committee to see if the Congress attitude of "neither accepting nor rejecting" can be modified.

It is understood that an informal conference between some members of the Working Committee from Bengal, Sind and a representative of the Punjab Congress Committee (members from provinces affected by the Communal Award) and also Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was held this morning with a view to formulate some concerted action and if any satisfactory means for solving the communal problem can be devised, they will place it before the Working Committee for consideration. It is further understood that any formula of compromise that may be reached will be based on the joint electorates.—United Press.

MEMORIAL FOR KAMALA NEHRU

Proposal For Up-to-Date Hospital Approved

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

To perpetuate Mrs. Kamala Nehru's memory it has almost been decided for erecting a memorial in the shape of a first class hospital, a cause which was so dear to her.

In this connection it is understood that a meeting was held at Anand Bhawan where Gandhiji, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kirpalani, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Shrimatis Perin Captain and Khurshed Ben Captain of Bombay and few others were present. Efforts will be made for the hospital having its own building, being fully equipped to make it a model hospital in the country.

It is likely that Mahatma Gandhi himself will soon issue an appeal for raising funds for this hospital. Although the hospital will be an All-India affair it will be built at some central place at Allahabad being conducted by a committee having prominent men of the country to look after it. It is most probable that the present Allahabad Congress Hospital, which was opened as an emergency by Pandit Motilal Nehru at Swaraj Bhawan, will be immerged into the new hospital.

Sri Prakash's Departure For Delhi?

(CONGRESS CAMP).

LUCKNOW, April 9.

Mr. Sri Prakash, Chairman of the Reception Committee, left last night for Delhi to attend the Assembly session on April 9. He will be back to Lucknow on April 11.—United Press

TRAIN COLLIDES WITH TROLLEY

Four Persons Killed In Accident

PATNA, April 9.

It is reported that four persons have been killed, including a railway inspector of works, Mr. B. K. Ghosh, as the result of a collision between a trolley and a passenger train at Barkakhana Junction.

It appears that the trolley was carrying inspector Ghosh, with cement bags. While coming towards Barkakhana it crashed into the passenger train.

The inspector and three trolleymen have been killed.—A. P.

THAT "SO-CALLED HARIJAN MOVEMENT"

Direct Attack On Hinduism Say Shikarpur Sanatanists

SHIKARPUR, April 9.

Mr. Purshotamdas, Secretary to the Samelan Priyatam Dharam Sabha wires under to-day's date as follows:—

The Sanatan Dharma Samelan met to-day under the Presidentship of Pundit Santprasad. A resolution unanimously condemning the so-called Harijan movement was passed.

The speakers urged that the movement though seemingly of a social character was designed as an attack on the great ancient civilization of Hindus.—A. P.

BHARATIYA BHASA PARISHAD

Mahatma Gandhi Accepts Presidentship

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

A telegram has been received by the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan from Kaka Kalelkar who has gone to Allahabad to see Gandhiji regarding the Bharatiya Bhasa Parishad. Gandhiji has accepted the presidentship. Pt. Jawaharlalji is also expected to come to Nagpur, for taking part in the Conference. Kaka Kalelkar has been elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee has decided to hold a general meeting on the 11th of April at Lucknow.

Antony, a nineteen year old Christian boy sought relief from unemployment by drowning himself at Telankheri Tank on Sunday last.

DETENUS AND CONGRESSMEN

NEW DELHI, April 9.

In the official report of Sir Henry Craik's speech in the Legislative Assembly of 7th April during the debate on Sri Mohan Lal Saxena's resolution regarding the release of detenus it was stated that Sir Henry Craik declared "detenus are all Congressmen." What Sir Henry Craik actually said was "The only people who sympathise with detenus are Congressmen."—A. P.

BIG VICTORY FOR CONGRESS

Nine Out Of Ten D. L. B. Seats Annexed In Belgaum

(From Our Correspondent)

BELGAUM, (By Mail.)

The counting of the votes took place yesterday in various Taluka head-quarters. Out of ten Congress candidates nine candidates came out successful. In Athani Saudatti and Bailhongal Talukas Congress came out successful with thumping majority.

M.L.C. UNSEATED.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi, M.L.C., the sitting member of the Board was unseated in this year's election.

It will be recalled that in the Belgaum District Board there were two distinct parties—Angadi party and Chikkodi party for the last nine years or so. But this year as Congress contested the elections and came out successful in a large majority, there will be Congress and Angadi party in the new Board. Out of 17 elected seats, nine are Congress seats. And in the remaining 8 seats there are some independents who are not likely to merge in the Angadi party. And so it is difficult for Mr. Angadi to have his majority in the new Board. Everything depends upon the nominations.

BUDLY BOMB CASE GOES TO SESSIONS.

The accused in the sensational Budly Bomb case which was heard in the District Deputy Collector's Court, Belgaum, was committed to sessions yesterday.

In this connection, it will be recalled that a box containing a thing alleged to be a bomb was sent to one Mr. Moogappa of Budly in Belgaum District, with a letter to open the box personally. And when Moogappa opened the box there was an explosion to which Moogappa, his wife and two daughters were victims.

The two accused in their statements said that they have nothing to say in this court, but would give their statements in the higher court.

The first accused Shivaputra is charged under Section 302, I.P.C., and Indian Explosives Act. Sec. 3 and the second accused Shankera being charged under the abovementioned sections, is also charged under Sec. 109, I.P.C.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES TRAINING CLASS.

A village industries training class is to be opened at Hosritti, (District Dharwar) by Mr. K. A. Venketramayya, B.A. a co-worker of Dr. N. S. Hardiker on April 13. The class is managed by the Hosritti Gandhi Ashram. Messrs. R.R. Diwakar, R. S. Hukkeriker, H.S. Kaujalgi, Dr. V. R. Huilgol are expected to give lessons on various subjects. Mr. Magadi who recently took training in the Wardha Ashram is supervising the class. The class will continue for five weeks.

The merchants of Savantwadi decided at a meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Sabnis to form an association for safeguarding their interests and for promoting the commerce of the town.

BEWARE OF DUMPED SALT!

Protection Duty Does Not Affect Consumer, Assures Lalljee

BOMBAY, April 9.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.A. has issued the following statement to the press on the Salt Import Duty Bill introduced by the Finance Member in the Assembly on April 8.

"The salt protection Duty of two and a half annas is against foreign salt imported into India. The Foreign interests attempted to dump even against this duty but owing to freight and other difficulties having arisen on account of the Italo-Abyssinian affair the same could not be continued. Therefore as soon as this position is changed there is very little doubt that foreign interests will once again attempt to dump and ruin Indian industry and as reported in the Tariff Board's report, may form into combines and get such high rates as would not only compensate the loss for the period in which they will finish Indian Industry but keep making huge profits thereafter as had been their practice for years and years.

CONSUMER NOT AFFECTED.

"The general impression that import duty affects consumers does not apply to salt protection Bill, i.e., the fixing of import duty at one and half annas or two and half annas does not affect the consumer at all because in the salt protection a provision has always been inserted and even at present it has been inserted that the protected salt could not be sold above Rs. 50 (fifty). The higher the quantum of import duty on foreign salts the more effective it becomes against foreigners attempt to dump foreign imports. When the duty was two and half annas, Government had provided in the Bill a clause that in case foreign imports threaten Indian industry they could raise the rate of duty to three and half annas which shows that Government also realises the position but we all know that it takes some time to move the Government and it has happened that in the meanwhile heavy foreign imports come in and adversely affect the market for months. Therefore it is hoped that duty will be kept up at two and half annas with the usual clause for government to raise.

HAMBURG SALT.

"I repeat that the quantum of duty is only a safety wall against foreign imports and not a burden on consumer as the maximum prize for selling salt is definitely fixed. Even now with protective duty at two and half annas Hamburg salt is coming to the tune of 400,000 tons because it is well-known that it is enjoying a very heavy import subsidy from its government which fact makes the case of keeping up duty at two and half annas as strong as could be; Not only that, but if the duty is reduced it is quite natural that this foreign salt will be dumped at once, i.e., even before Italians or others can do.

"The protection has enabled Indian Industry to produce and to put in over 500,000 tons out of 600,00 tons and hopes to make India self-sufficient in her supply of salt which is no doubt a great achievement. If for any reasons sufficient protection and time is not granted to this industry to consolidate and to be able to stand on its legs after all these protracted trials, then talking about India ever coming into a position to meet any of its dire wants will have to be entirely given up, which I hope and trust, neither the Legislature nor the Government can ever tell the Indian public to do.

"Therefore I appeal to my colleagues to kindly give this matter their serious consideration which it merits and to do their best to save this important industry.—United Press.

RELIEF TO PEASANTS OF BARODA STATE

50 p. c. Suspension Of Land Revenue In 77 Villages

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, April 9.

Sar-Suba Satyavrata Mukerjee has issued a notification, granting relief to the extent of 50 per cent. suspension of land revenue and other concessions to peasants of 61 villages of Patan Taluka and 16 villages of Chanasma Taluka of Mehsana District as a sequel to underproduction of crops, due to scarcity of rain and past successive years which were considered bad for crops.

The Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, of 114 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, announce that the course of 4 years is open to I.Sc. passed students. Next session begins from July 1, 1936. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal, Dr. R. Ahmed, D. D. S., F. I. C. D.

INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

Army Dept. Conference On Question Of Recruitment

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 9.

It is understood an informal conference between the Army Department on the question of recruitment of Indians for the Indian Military Academy about which the Commander-in-Chief gave assurance in reply to Mr. Kalikar's resolution in the Council of State will now take place on April 14. The date has been changed as most of the members will be absent from Delhi.

It is believed that the Commander-in-Chief will not be able to be present in the Conference which will be presided over by Mr. Tottenham, Defence Secretary and attended by Lala Ramsarandas, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Sapru, Mr. Kalikar, Mr. Hossain Imam and Raja Ghuznafarali, members of the Council of State and Sir Henry Gidney, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Gauba, and Sardar Mangal Singh, members of the Assembly.

Weather Report For Everest Expedition

PATNA, (By Mail).

According to a report received from Purnea arrangements have been made to sppply weather reports to the Rutledge Everest Expedition by means of flying balloons. This was also done in the case of the Houston Expedition in 1933.—A. P.

Storm Havoc In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, April 9.

A severe storm swept over Chittagong as a result of which a large number of country boats capsized in river Karnafuli and two passengers are reported to be missing.

Roofs of several houses and schools were blown off and public buildings including the post office damaged.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

YOU DETECTIVES ARE ALWAYS POPPING UP AT THE WRONG TIMES --- HOPE, THIS IS INSPECTOR WADE ---
MY FATHER, COLONEL RUISLIP, SPOKE OF YOU, INSPECTOR -- HE WASN'T FLATTERING!
3-17
HE REFUSES TO LET US GUARD THE CROWN JEWELS -- I HOPE YOU DON'T FEEL THE SAME WAY TOWARD SCOTLAND YARD, HALLOWELL!
I THINK THE JEWELS ARE SAFE, BUT IF YOU WANT MY HELP --- IT'S YOURS
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I WANT YOU TO KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN! --- IF YOU SEE ANYTHING UNUSUAL, LET ME KNOW-AT ONCE! --- THE ATTEMPT MAY BE MADE VERY SOON! ----
IF WADE ONLY KNEW HOW SOON! ----
LYMAN ANDERSON
TIGER, THE PASSWORD TO THE TOWER OF LONDON FOR TONIGHT IS -- "BOSTON"!
BY THIS TIME TOMORROW THE CROWN JEWELS WILL BE OURS!
3-17

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